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MEMO SUBMITTED TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD171032 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race". Devoted to this problem is a memorandum submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. The memorandum says:

In the present circumstances, at a time of mounting world tension and the growing risk of nuclear war, no task confronting states is and can be more important than that of working out and adopting effective measures to ease tensions and to strengthen universal peace and the security of peoples.

Now that states have accumulated enormous stockpiles of arms of colossal destructive power, that arms race is not only continuing but gaining greater momentum, and ever new and more sophisticated and destructive means of mass annihilation are emerging one after another, it is more than ever before incumbent on all states, especially on the major powers, to show high responsibility, sensible restraint and thoroughly considered approach as regards all their foreign policy moves and actions. They should display political will towards pooling their efforts in order to normalize the situation and to consolidate every positive aspect of interstate relations.

The Soviet Union, the other socialist states, and most states on all continents have been consistently and purposefully acting in line with this policy. Before the peoples and the present and future generations they consider themselves duty-bound to pursue that policy and to continue to unswervingly abide by it in the future.

The latest aggravation of the threat of war has been brought about by the fact that in recent years some states have been pursuing a policy inimical to the interests of peace.

Contrary to the commitments as regards the prevention of nuclear war which they assumed in the 1970's they are now saying that a nuclear conflict is admissible or even "acceptable."

Having abandoned a realistic understanding of the fact that any use of nuclear weapons would inevitably lead to a global nuclear clash with all the ensuing consequences, they devise various methods of nuclear warfare, ranging from a limited to an all-out nuclear war, and deploy their strategic offensive forces on the assumption that they would be the first to use nuclear weapons in the hope of winning a victory.

In a bid to discard the only rational policy course of today, that of maintaining the existing military balance between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, or the policy of strategic stability, they have opted for a course aimed at reaching military superiority.

This course is being lavishly financed, with the expenses incurred in the implementation of new military programmes running into not just billions or even tens and hundreds of billions but into trillions of dollars.

Those funds are to be spent on manufacturing, in addition to the thousands of nuclear weapons already in stock, many more thousands of new weapons with explosive yields ten, twenty or even one or two hundred times as great as the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

Nuclear weapons capable of delivering warheads to hard targets with greater accuracy are being developed. Strategic arms systems are made mobile. New strategic systems, primarily long-range cruise missiles, have gone into production. Space military systems to be equipped with laser weapons are on the drawing board. The use of shuttle spaceships would carry the arms race into outer space. The arsenal of chemical weapons is being modernized and considerably expanded, and the production of a new generation of lethal chemical weapons, the binary weapons, has begun. Work is going on to greatly increase the effectiveness of conventional armaments.

New American nuclear-missile systems are planned to be deployed as far away from the U.S. territory and as close to the territories of the USSR and the other socialist states as possible, for the purpose of reducing the time of delivery of nuclear weapons to targets, thereby enhancing the surprise factor in an attack. This, in fact, is an obvious attempt to disrupt the strategic balance. Current NATO plans to deploy hundreds of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe are an effort to do just that. American forward-based systems are also being deployed in the Far East and Western Pacific. The same purpose is serviced by the concentration of a major U.S. naval force with a nuclear capability in the Indian Ocean and the creation in that area of an extensive network of American military bases centred around the main strategic base on the island of Diego Garcia.

One cannot fail to come to the conclusion that all this militaristic activity is designed to provide a material foundation for aggressive strategic concepts based on adventurism and ridden with militaristic frenzy that makes their architects heady.

The Soviet Union has warned time and again and declares once more that it would be able, under any circumstances, to take due care of its security as well as the security of its allies and friends. As Leonid Brezhnev said, whatever new weapons the USA may develop and in whatever quantities the Soviet Armed Forces will have appropriate means to counter such weapons. He stressed that the Soviet Union would be in a position to give a prompt and effective response to any challenge that may be hurled at it.

Nevertheless, the course pursued by the United States and some of its NATO allies at achieving military superiority is a fact that determines a great deal in current world developments. This is a dangerous policy, a policy dangerous for all the states and peoples.

The course to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries and the intensification of the arms race have already resulted in serious international complications. It is fraught with the risk of strategic destabilization, i.e. the upsetting of the currently existing military balance.

The continued blocking of negotiations on such important subjects as the complete and general prohibition of the nuclear-weapon tests, the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean, the limitation of trade in and transfers of conventional armaments as well as talks on anti-satellite systems represents another link in the chain of events closely connected with the policy course aimed at achieving military superiority.

What are the reasons for a lack of progress at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and for the non-implementation of U.S. decisions aimed at prohibiting neutron weapons, renouncing the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and at holding negotiations on nuclear disarmaent? The reasons are the same. What was it that prevented the Madrid meeting of the states participants in the European conference from concluding its work early this year and from adopting a decision to convene a conference on security and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe? It was the same quest for military superiority.

Sometimes, in an effort to justify the course at gaining military superiority it is alleged that that course is necessary for strengthening peace and security. What is correct is just the opposite: This course can only result in a diminished security of all states, including those which pursue it, and make even more menacing the clouds of the nuclear threat hovering over our planet.

Mankind could take a different road, that of strengthening peace and security, of detente and disarmament. This is an opportunity which must and can be made a reality.

Yet, strong and vigorous action by all states and peoples is needed to avert nuclear war and to ease drastically military tensions. What is required above all is political will towards peace, based upon the awareness of the realities of the nuclear age and capable of shaping new approaches and opening up new vistas for the elimination of the nuclear threat.

To this end, as states the message of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

This extremely important act of the Soviet Union is intended to facilitate a turn away from current dangers to a more reliable and stable peace and to boost hopes of people that a nuclear conflagration would never burst out anywhere on earth.

The peoples of the world would expect the other nuclear states to make similar steps following the Soviet Union's decision. This would radically change for the better the entire military and political situation in the world. The military confrontation will become less critical than it is today, the strategic stability will be strengthened, and the international trust will again cement relations between states with different social systems.

A stronger strategic stability and a steadier military balance also require a whole array of material steps to be made.

The consolidation of military balance, however important a prerequisite for lasting peace it may be, is yet no guarantee that mankind will be relieved of the threat of war, especially given high and constantly growing levels of military confrontation. It is necessary to go much further and to work to bring them down gradually and to limit and reduce armaments -- in other words, to give new and strong impetus to currently held negotiations, to resume those that have been suspended and to initiate new talks dealing with all those subjects. In the present-day circumstances negotiations on the reduction of armaments and on disarmament have become the central area of interaction of states in the interest of peace and in the interests of saving mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The human mind that has created the horrible nuclear engine of destruction is capable of finding ways to dismantle it and to deliver mankind from the nightmare it could entail. To this end the Soviet Union, like many other states, deems it necessary to act concurrently in several areas, primarily in the folliwing:

Elaboration, Adoption and Stage-by-Stage Implementation of a Nuclear Disarmament Programme

It is our view that such a programme could include:

-- Cessation of the development of new systems of nuclear weapons

-- Cessation of the production of fission materials for the purposes of manufacturing various types of nuclear weapons

-- Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear munitions and of their delivery vehicles

-- Gradual reduction of the accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons, including their delivery vehicles

-- Total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons should cover all nuclear systems, primarily strategic arms and medium-range systems.

The Soviet Union would be prepared to accept on a reciprocal basis that the initial move towards reducing both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons should be a major step in that area.

Limitation and Reduction of Strategic Arms

It is the view of the Soviet Union that this is one of the most important problems still to be resolved. Negotiations on that problem call for a responsible and serious attitude. The USSR has taken this attitude towards such negotiations with a view to reaching mutually acceptable agreement.

As L.I. Brezhnev stated, for such agreement to be achieved, what is required in the first place is that negotiations should actually pursue the objective of limiting and reducing strategic arms rather than serve as a cover for the continuation of the arms race and for upsetting the existing parity. Second, the two sides should conduct them with due regard for each other's legitimate security interests and strictly in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Lastly, everything positive that has been earlier achieved in that area should be preserved.

Limitation and Reduction of Nuclear Arms in Europe

Notwithstanding all the difficulties that the Soviet-American negotiations on that subject encountered, the Soviet Union continues to believe that progress and mutually acceptable agreement should be reached at those negotiations and is doing its utmost to this end.

The Soviet Union reiterates its readiness to agree on a total renunciation by both sides of all types of medium-range weapons capable of striking targets in Europe. It could go even further and accept a total removal from Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear systems. In case the United States and its allies are not prepared to accept a comprehensive solution of that problem, the USSR could agree to a gradual but very substantial mutual reduction of the number of medium-range nuclear arms.

It may be recalled that seeking to contribute to success at the Geneva talks the Soviet Union declared, as a good-will gesture, a moratorium on further deployment of its medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. Moreover, it announced its intention, also unilaterally, to reduce a part of those arms and has already made practical steps in that direction.

In the area of nuclear disarmament as a whole the USSR is prepared to go to the end, given of course the participation of all the nuclear powers, that is, to agree on a total elimination of all strategic, medium-range and tactical nuclear arms.

The funds released at each stage of nuclear disarmament could be channeled in full towards peaceful purposes, including assistance to developing countries.

In elaborating measures of nuclear disarmament appropriate methods and forms of control that would satisfy all the interested parties and promote effective implementation of agreements reached will have to be agreed upon.

The Soviet Union is prepared to take part in all these activities. It is now for the other nuclear powers, primarily for the United States, to respond.

Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests

The solution of that long overdue problem would mean that the nuclear powers would no longer be in a position to further improve nuclear weapons and to develop their new types and modifications. At the same time the nuclear weapons nonproliferation regime would be strengthened.

The problem of nuclear-weapon tests can be tackled either radically or by stages. As for the Soviet Union, it is prepared to ratify at any time the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests signed by the USSR and the USA in 1974. With a view to working out a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests the multilateral forum of the Geneva committee on disarmament should be used to the fullest possible extent. The Soviet side is also prepared to resume immediately the trilateral talks between the USSR, the USA and Great Britain, suspended by our partners in the talks at their final stage, on the conclusion of that treaty.

Prevention of Further Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Approaching this urgent task in the context of consolidating the strategic stability and military balance, the Soviet Union considers that it has direct bearing on the matters of nuclear disarmament as well. The greater the certainty that nuclear weapons will not be acquired by states that do not have them at present, the more incentives there will be to curtail the existing nuclear capabilities.

The Soviet Union is acting on the assumption that consolidation of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime meets equally the interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear countries by contributing to the preservation of peace and the security of peoples. The non-proliferation regime has created favourable conditions for a broad international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Soviet Union has invariably supported such cooperation and is actively participating in it.

Many non-nuclear countries have suggested that, within the framework of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime, not only they but the nuclear states as well should place some of their peaceful nuclear installations under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The Soviet Union is prepared to accommodate the wishes of non-nuclear countries in this respect as well. As an act of goodwill it is expressing its readiness to place a part of its peaceful nuclear installations -- several atomic power plants and research reactors -- under IAEA control.

As parties to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, non-nuclear countries are naturally concerned that as a result of it their security be better ensured rather than weakened. They have raised the issue of appropriate guarantees on the part of nuclear powers. The Soviet Union regards this with understanding and is prepared to conclude an international convention to that effect.

It is also essential to achieve international agreement not to station nuclear weapons in those countries where there are no such weapons at present and, until this has been done, to refrain from further moves to station nuclear weapons on the territories of other states. This would promote greater security of non-nuclear countries and consolidate the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime.

Nuclear-Free Zones

It is the view of many states that the establishment of geographic zones where nuclear weapons shall neither be developed nor deployed could play an important role in curbing the nuclear arms race. Following the example of Mexico and other Latin American states that have signed the Treaty of Tlaltelulco, similar initiatives have been advanced by other countries with regard to northern Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, Africa and a number of other regions.

The Soviet Union has taken a positive view of those initiatives. As a nuclear power it is prepared to contribute to arriving at generally acceptable solutions concerning the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

Although nuclear weapons possess the greatest destructive potential, other types of weapons pose a grave danger to mankind as well. This makes it imperative that they be placed on the agenda of negotiations on their limitation, reduction and elimination.

Prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. Like many other states the Soviet Union is of the opinion that this is one of the most pressing problems and that it should be solved without delay. By refusing to continue the bilateral talks and thereby discarding Soviet-American agreement on a joint initiative in banning chemical weapons, the USA has dashed the hopes of the people of its early solution. It is all the more important therefore to intensify joint efforts by states in the Committee on Disarmament to draft an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. That convention should, of course, provide for strict control which would also comprise, along with the use of national means, international procedures, including on-site verification on an agreed basis.

In the meantime states should avoid action that might complicate the talks. It is especially important in this connection that states renounce the deployment of chemical weapons in the countries where there are no such weapons at present.

Prohibition of the Stationing of Weapons of Any Kind in Outer Space.

The Soviet Union's proposal on that subject, whose urgency is not disputed by anyone, has been referred by the U.N. General Assembly to the committee on disarmament for its consideration. The committee should proceed without delay to drafting a relevant international treaty.

Limitation of Naval Activities

The Soviet Union has already advanced, on its own or jointly with the other socialist countries, a number of initiatives, designed to limit naval activities in certain areas of the world ocean. Similar proposals have also been made by some other states.

Those initiatives deal with the limitation and reduction of the levels of military presence and military activities in areas where conflict situations are most likely to emerge. With a view to enhancing stability in those areas it would be expedient to consider the following points:

-- Removal of missile submarines from extensive combat patrol area and restriction of their cruises by limits mutually agreed upon

-- Limitation of the deployment of new submarine-based ballistic missile systems

-- Renunciation of the deployment of sea-based as well as ground-based long-range cruise missiles

-- Extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to areas through which the busiest shipping routes pass

-- Making the Mediterranean a zone of stable peace and cooperation

-- Strengthening of peace and security in the Persian Gulf area.

The Soviet Union has supported the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace advanced by nonaligned countries and is taking an active part in the preparation of an international conference on that subject. It is prepared to resume at any time talks with the United States on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean.

The USSR could even go one step further in directly limiting and reducing naval arms. With this in mind it would be desirable for states possessing powerful navies to examine jointly the question of their limitation and reduction.

Limitation and Reduction of Conventional Armaments and Armed Forces

Here too there is a need for serious talks between states, that could lead to a substantive lowering of the current levels of armed forces and armaments, both on a global scale and in specific regions. The development of the types of weapons that have come to be called conventional is going ahead at an ever increasing pace and poses a real danger aggravating regional instability and plunging more and more countries into the whirlpool of onerous military programs.

The recent conclusion of the convention on prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects has been a useful step. For this reason the Soviet Union has been among the first to ratify that convention and the protocols attached to it. Yet, more sweeping and important tasks are still to be tackled.

One of them is reaching agreement not to increase armed forces and conventional armaments thereby laying down the basis for talks on their subsequent reduction.

Another important objective is to agree on the limitation of trade in and transfers of conventional armaments currently running into dozens of billions of dollars. With a view to reaching that agreement the Soviet Union is prepared to resume Soviet-American talks that were suspended by the American side at a time when possible approaches to a solution began to emerge. The USSR has no objections against inviting other states to take part in the examination of that problem.

Reduction of Military Budgets

That problem has for many years been under discussion in the United Nations and other international forums. Yet, actual military expenditures have continued to grow rapidly.

At the same time most states including the Soviet Union have been expressing the conviction that the process can and should be reversed.

The reduction of military budgets could be achieved in different ways, in percentage points or in absolute figures, on the basis of a radical solution or gradual progress. One could start with freezing military budgets, a move that could probably be the least difficult to agree upon, given political will.

Renunciation of the Use of New Discoveries and Scientific and Technical Achievements for Military Purposes

This is a major and sweeping problem which is not that easy to resolve. Yet it has been raised by life itself and it is clearly time to start thinking jointly of ways to solve it. Scientists and experts will apparently have to be invited to contribute.

Relationship Between Disarmament and International Security

The easing of military tensions, the strengthening of strategic stability and the cessation of the arms race would no doubt help to ensure greater security for each and every state. At the same time serious political and legal measures enhancing the security of states would facilitate practical steps that they could make to limit and reduce arms.

Progress in disarmament and in the strengthening of the international security should be sought on parallel courses. At the end of the twentieth century a sound concept of security requires strong action to ward off the emergence of armed conflicts, including nuclear conflicts, rather than the drawing up of strategic charts of their escalation.

In the military field this calls for steps to end the arms race, in the political and legal field -- for the settlement of international conflicts and crises through negotiations and for the consolidation of the principle of the non-use of force, and in the moral and political -- primarily for the renunciation of any propaganda of nuclear war and the sabre-rattling in any flare-up of international tensions. The Soviet Union is advocating steady and consistent progress along all those lines.

In the same context the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations has long become overdue. The examination of that question in the appropriate United Nations bodies should be set in motion again.

Disarmament and Economic Development

The arms race is the only sphere of human effort where gigantic unproductive spending of material resources is taking palce. Those resources should be used to solve socio-economic problems facing the peoples, to raise their well-being and to develop culture rather than to manufacture engines of annihilation.

The allocation of significantly greater-than-now resources to assist developing countries in the eradication of their backwardness inherited from the times of colonialism depends primarily on the possibility of switching to peaceful purposes the resources currently absorbed by the arms race.

The second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament is faced with major demanding and urgent tasks. The U.N. member states will have to discuss the most topical and pressing problems of arms limitation and disarmament. That discussion should give fresh impetus to practical efforts to solve those problems. This is a direct duty of the United Nations stemming from its Charter and from its main purpose of saving the present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

SHISHLIN EXPLAINS BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT MESSAGE

LD161852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Talk by Nikolay Shishlin, head of a group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee Department, in series "Topical Problems of International Life"]

[Text] Hello, comrades. I think you have already had the opportunity to become familiar with the content of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly. This is not an abstract appeal to the world, it is not a wordy wish for an improvement of the world political climate. The message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a political document of enormous force, a document which is wise and principled, permeated with a sense of very lofty responsibility for the fate of our planet.

To my view, its force is founded primarily upon two circumstances, two equally important characteristics. We are entitled to evaluate the decision of the Soviet Union to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as an act of historic significance. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev explains quite correctly that the peoples of the world are entitled to expect that steps in response by other nuclear states will follow the decision of the Soviet Union.

If other nuclear powers make equally clear and precise pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this would in practice be equivalent to a prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons in general, of which the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world are in favor. Unfortunately, the world has been saturated with ever-new American programs for stepping up the arms race during the 1 and 1/2 years in office of the Reagan administration in the United States, but it has been far from spoilt with peace-loving statements by official Washington.

However during the last couple of months, the situation has changed slightly, and both Reagan and his entourage have begun to use words of peace! But what is there behind this which is specific? Let us take the talks in Vienna on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe. These talks have been deadlocked for many years, and the responsibility for this state of affairs falls completely on the American side and its partners, since, in essence, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries taking part in the Vienna talks have substantially adopted the initial position which the West proposed in its approach to the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe. It turns out, however, that our Western interlocutors do not even like their own position as soon as it produces any kind of progress in the limitation of the arms race in central Europe.

If we look at the course of the talks in Geneva, where a matter of enormous importance is being discussed, the issue of the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, there, too, unfortunately, there is still no perceptible progress in the talks. The reason for this lies in the fact that the United States is prepared to make statements in the abstract about its readiness for a zero option -- strictly speaking, a zero option for the Soviet Union but not for the United States, according to which the Soviet Union will eliminate its medium-range nuclear weapons, not only in Europe but in Asia, while the United States will not touch a single unit of analogous weapon types which are in its own arsenals.

Well, as is known, Soviet-American talks on strategic weapons begin in the near future, on 29 June. But we already know the approach of the American side to these talks. The proposals advanced by the American President are clearly imbalanced. They are one-sided proposals which totally pursue American interests, and, in essence, pursue the old American goal of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist world as a whole. Well, of course we understand that talks are talks, and at talks no one is forbidden either to bargain or to use any political cunning. But, you see, you cannot call it bargaining and you cannot call it cunning any longer when one side is called upon to disarm and the other believes it possible to work up the arms race to quite unprecedented levels. This is a kind of twisted logic -- twisted logic which contributes nothing to attaining good results on limiting and reducing the arms race.

And, well, the Soviet approach is quite another matter. It was set forth in the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the second special session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union is really prepared to solve to the maximum all the problems linked with limiting the arms race and with disarmament. And the message from Leonid Ilich particularly singles out the issue of the need to eliminate chemical weapons. This is really a major problem. It is customarily believed that, well, true, nuclear weapons are weapons of mass destruction; but, you see, chemical weapons are also weapons of mass destruction. And the Soviet Union, as is known, favors unambiguously, in the message from Comrade Brezhnev, that there should also be talks on this question and this problem should be resolved irrevocably.

The Soviet Union's approach to the idea of freezing nuclear weapons is also noted specifically. For several months now much has been said about this idea in the West. It is spoken about in public and political circles. And, of course, this idea may turn out to be fruitful in the search for measures which would really halt the arms race. In any case, this idea is a move in the right direction, since it is aimed at not amassing ever new possibilities of destroying each other, but, on the contrary, at freezing today's armaments level, and this will provide the possibility to subsequently reduce the level of these armaments to the lowest possible limit. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says in his message that not everything in the propositions expressed about this is unambiguous, but, on the whole, he evaluates as positive this idea of freezing nuclear weapons.

What is particularly significant is the fact that the Soviet Union has long since expressed a political position in relation to this idea, which consists in the fact that the Soviet Union proposes to halt the nuclear arms race quantitatively and qualitatively. This Soviet proposal was submitted while taking into account precisely the intended Soviet-American talks on reducing strategic weapons, which, as I have already mentioned, will be discussed in Geneva from the end of June. Essentially, our country's position is expressed in the following words by Leonid Ilich: On the whole, the Soviet Union is for advancement in all directions where possibilities open up for the limitation and the cardinal reduction of armaments, be it nuclear weapons, other types of weapons of mass destruction or conventional armaments. Leonid Ilich stressed: There is no type of weapon which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to restrict or to prohibit on a mutual basis. This is a realistic approach -- a bold approach, an approach in keeping with the realities of the nuclear age.

Here the second characteristic of Leonid Ilich's message makes itself felt, and herein lies its strength. It is that this message is permeated with the philosophy of peace, permeated with the deep understanding of the realities of our time, the realities of the nuclear age. And it seems that today only such an approach can be fruitful when it comes to accomplishing a change from the arms race to disarmament.

Brezhnev's message is marked by both boldness and freshness of view concerning a major problem of our time. It casts a clear light on the path toward a calm and peaceful future and opens up possibilities for the unification of the efforts of all countries and peoples to solve global problems of our time. Leonid Ilich's message talks not only about ending the arms race. That is the pivot point of the problems, but it also talks of the possibility of peaceful cooperation between states regardless of what systems exist in those countries. There is the problem of hunger, the problem of poverty, the problem of conquering space, the world ocean, the problem of overcoming the most dangerous illnesses, the energy problem.

The creative possibilities of mankind -- and these possibilities are gigantic -- can and must be used for the good of all states, for the good of all peoples. And of course it is very important that these possibilities, which are so clearly expressed in the message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly, addressed to this authoritative forum by the leaders of our party and our Soviet state, should really be put to use (?in life itself).

REACTION TO BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT MESSAGE

U.S. Viewpoints

LD170202 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has undertaken not to use nuclear weapons first. This pledge is made in President Brezhnev's message to the disarmament session of the UN General Assembly. It took effect as soon as it was read by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Our commentary has been prepared by Sergey Losev.

The Soviet move was welcomed in the General Assembly by stormy applause. The American delegation, however, sat silent. On Tuesday, a State Department spokesman also refused to comment on the Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring a stable world peace and preventing nuclear war. This absence of comment and applause is hardly a surprise. The military strategy of the present American administration is to boost the United States strategic offensive forces. It is based on the concept of the first use of nuclear arms and of possible victory in a nuclear war. Neither the United states nor other NATO nuclear powers make it a secret that their military doctrines, far from rejecting the dangerous first use concept, are, in fact, based on it.

The Pentagon is sparing no arguments to prove there can be a limited nuclear [war]. But, as the former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, recently said, many experts, including the military, realize nowadays that a limited nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union is impossible. Speaking at the annual stock exchange conference in the State Department, Mr Warnke said President Reagan's military program was, in effect, based on a strategy stipulating the possibility of winning a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union. He referred to Pentagon documents, recently carried in part in the New York TIMES, saying these documents, just like the Presidential directives, clearly provide for a nuclear exchange between the superpowers. Mr Warnke said, in his opinion, this was a recipe for wiping out human civilization.

As for the unilateral Soviet renunciation of the first strike, this country made it without any illusions about the plans or intentions of the U.S. administration. But the Soviet Union believes in the sensibility of the American and European peoples and in the nation's powers to avert self-destruction. In a comment on the new Soviet initiatives, an ABC reporter said it has become a tradition at UN sessions that the Soviet Union makes key proposals for arms controls. The tradition goes back to the 1950's when the Soviet Union proposed general and complete disarmament. Now, said the ABC reporter, Foreign Minister Gromyko urged a freeze on nuclear arsenals, a ban on chemical weapons and an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. The ABC recalled that in April Secretary of State Alexander Haig flatly rejected the idea of renouncing the first use of nuclear arms.

In this nuclear age, however, the great problem of war and peace demands an absolutely different approach from that of Mr Haig and Mr Reagan, because their approach can only lead to a nuclear holocaust. The nations have every right to expect the American leaders to show a political will for peace now before it is too late. They also expect that the Soviet Union's move will be followed by other nuclear powers. Indeed, if the United States and other nuclear nations assume just as clear-cut undertakings not to use nuclear arms first, this will amount to banning the military use of nuclear energy altogether.

Disarmament Session Delegates

LD170840 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Arkadiy Sidoruk report:

The message from Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the General Assembly special session on disarmament has made a deep impression on its participants. Representatives of states speaking in the general debate emphasize that the decision of the Soviet Union to assume the solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons makes a real contribution to the curbing of the arms race and the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The most important question of our time is how to prevent futile confrontation from pushing mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said at the session. We have heard the reply to this question in this hall. It was given in the message from the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to our session. We highly value the latest Soviet initiative as a specific step along the road of preventing a nuclear catastrophe. We are convinced that the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war will be practically reduced to naught if all other nuclear powers follow this example.

Czechoslovakia's representative called upon the participants in the disarmament session to reject the savage doctrines of a first or warning nuclear strike as the gravest crime to mankind.

The unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, said the Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren, is striking evidence of the consistency of the desire of the Soviet Union to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to place the talks on nuclear disarmament on practical gears. If others follow this historic example favourable preconditions will be created for genuine progress in disarmament.

Like other speakers in the debate, the Mongolian minister welcomed the forthcoming talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on limitation and reduction of strategic arms. The Soviet Union, he said, had once again demonstrated its constructive approach by proposing to establish at the beginning of the talks a moratorium on quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of these types of arms.

Even the sworn enemies of the Soviet Union, declared Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the head of the Cuban delegation, have to heed Leonid Brezhnev's sensible and realistic initiatives which reject the conception of military superiority of one state or a group of states over others and include proposals towards a mutually acceptable lowering of the level of armaments based on the observance of the principle of equal security.

Pointing out the militarist bias of U.S. policy, the Cuban representative emphasised that President Reagan's statement about the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in the European Continent was no accidental tribute to rhetorics, it was an expression of innermost thoughts. The further escalation of the arms race is an inevitable consequence of the course for gaining military supremacy pursued by the United States.

The dangerous policy of the Washington administration drew criticism at the session also from Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister. From the moment the Reagan administration took office, he said, it has maintained an irresponsible policy putting into circulation the doctrines of a "limited" nuclear war and of a "preemptive" nuclear strike and engaging in discourse about "demonstration" nuclear shots.

Miguel d'Escoto accused the United States of blocking efforts to attain a durable peace and political stability in Central America. He reiterated Nicaragua's readiness to start open talks with the United States without any preconditions and rejected Washington's fraudulent charges against his country.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister wholeheartedly hailed Leonid Brezhnev's message to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and described the pledge contained in it as a most important contribution to the cause of enhancing peace.

GROMYKO DISCUSSES MESSAGE, TIES WITH ITALIANS

LD160536 Moscow TASS in English 0457 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, has met here with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to discuss important international problems, including those related to the work of the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament which is under way here.

Andrey Gromyko called the attention of Giovanni Spadolini and Emilio Colombo to the Soviet Union's recent peace initiatives creating favourable conditions for the attainments of Soviet-U.S. accords on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms on the basis of the sides' equality and equal security.

The significance of the Soviet Union's new, major step announced in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament was singled out during the meeting. This step is another practical contribtuion to the cause of averting nuclear war and containing the arms race.

In the course of the exchange of opinions on Soviet-Italian bilateral relations, Andrey Gromyko emphasised that the Soviet Union favours the preservation of everything positive that has been achieved in this field in recent years and a further broadening of mutually beneficial cooperation with Italy, which, naturally, presupposes corresponding efforts by the Italian side as well. Analogous considerations on issues of Soviet-Italian relations were voiced by the Italian side.

GROMYKO, SWEDEN'S ULLSTEN VIEW ARMS ISSUES, TIES

LD160534 Moscow TASS in English 0502 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, has met with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten.

During the meeting, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere of frankness, they exchanged opinions on a number of international issues. Both sides expressed serious concern at the growth of tensions in the world, the emergence recently of new seats of conflicts and the continuation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field. The Soviet and Swedish ministers stressed the urgent need for all states to step up efforts to forestall nuclear war, ensure progress in the field of disarmament and secure a turn to the policy of detente and constructive international cooperation. In their opinion, the successful completion of the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament would have great importance to the resolution of those tasks.

Andrey Gromyko and Ola Ullsten also discussed some questions concerning bilateral relations between the USSR and Sweden. They both declared in favour of developing Soviet-Swedish relations on the foundation of goodneighbourliness and in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the interests of enhancing peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

GROMYKO, CPUSA LEADER REVIEW BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD170826 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has met here with Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, USA. In the course of their talk Gus Hall spoke highly of Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly and of the Soviet peace initiatives tabled at the session, which are giving fresh impetus to the further invigoration of the mass peace movement and to the efforts for averting nuclear war, banning the more dangerous types of weapons and countering the growth of aggressive militarist tendencies in the policy of the U.S. leadership. The meeting passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

YOUTH COMMITTEE PROTESTS U.S. VISA REFUSAL

PM170827 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The USSR youth organizations committee has issued a statement. It contains a resolute protest in connection with the discriminatory actions of the American authorities which, by refusing to issue visas, have prevented representatives of Soviet youth from participating in measures being conducted within the framework of the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. They have been deprived of the opportunity of openly expounding their views in a country which hypocritically proclaims itself the "defender of freedom and democracy."

Such actions by the American side essentially constitute gross arbitrariness with regard to the fundamental norms of international law and totally contradict the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Conference Final Act. They pursue the aim of concealing from the world public the truth about Soviet youth's active struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

The statement points out that Soviet youth confirms its determination to widen the struggle against the threat of war. This is evidenced by the millions of signatures put by our country's young men and women to appeals for decisive measures to be taken to end the arms race and prevent nuclear war -- appeals now being sent to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

TASHKENT CONTRASTS U.S., USSR ARMS POLICIES

GF161755 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jun 82

[(Pakir Khudayev) commentary: "We Favor Peace and a State of No Danger"]

[Text] We believe that the question of war and peace is a very important issue for everyone. Nuclear war is seriously threatening mankind. This threat stems from the rearmament trend of imperialist countries, the United States in particular. The imperialists have been multiplying their arms capable of mass destruction, thus bringing mankind face to face with the danger of a nuclear disaster.

It is common knowledge that in 1945 the U.S. imperialists unnecessarily destroyed the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the atomic bomb, and this resulted in the killing of numerous people. Disregarding this fact, they have moved to (?deploy) the horrible nuclear weapon against other people as well. According to U.S. experts, the U.S. military center -- the Pentagon -- carried out 19 nuclear tests in the direction of its interests between 1946 and 1975 -- experiments (?whose results have been used) against the Soviet Union.

The United States is responsible for 215 nuclear adventures since World War II, that is to say it is responsible for either behaving (?in a hostile) manner or resorting to the use of military force. Between the years 1961 and 1975, the number of bombs and missiles the U.S. oppressors used against (?the peoples of Indochina) was greater than that used during World War II.

I would now like to draw your attention to another country. While the United States has been engaged since World War II in threatening masses with nuclear arms and in pursuing an oppressive policy for unlimited rearmament, the Soviet Union has been supporting over 130 proposals aimed at maintaining peace, establishing security for the peoples and achieving disarmament. In the international domain who is (?placing obstacles) against maintenance of peace, defusing of tension and curbing the trend of rearmament? [passage indistinct]

It is now being claimed that the Soviet Union is supposedly responsible for the current tension in the world. It is supposedly against efforts made to defuse tension. Our country, the Soviet Union, is also supposedly planning to be the first to make recourse to nuclear arms against the United States and its allies. It is also supposedly vesting great hope in a nuclear victory. You will allow me to stress that such claims are far from the truth.

You will recall that during the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, the majority of the member countries of this organization warmly upheld the Soviet proposal that the first recourse to nuclear arms be regarded as a very serious crime committed against mankind, and, this session also [words indistinct] the resolution submitted to the assembly with the initiative of our country on matters concerning the manufacture of the neutron bomb. The United States and a number of imperialist countries moving in its wake have turned out against these humane and peace-loving proposals. [passage indistinct]

Fully conscious of its responsibilities related to the safety of mankind, the Soviet Union is waging a struggle for peace and for ridding the world of the nuclear danger. Because of the existence of the Soviet Union, the realization of plans drawn up by international imperialism -- plans which threaten the whole of mankind -- has not been possible. Had it not been for the Soviet Union's determined peaceloving policy and for its strong economic and military power, the imperialists would have brought a nuclear disaster upon mankind.

(?The Soviet Union) has been defending the view that it is possible to prevent nuclear war and maintian peace. We are confident that nuclear war (?can be prevented). If the peaceloving people around the world would act together in this direction, it would be possible to prevent a nuclear disaster. The Soviet Union has been patiently struggling to prevent a nuclear disaster, defuse tension and realize disarmament. (?It will continue to do so in the future). Mankind has no other alternative. In fact, there cannot be any other alternative.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE SCORES NATO MBFR ATTITUDE

PM151431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "When Words Are at Odds With Deeds"]

[Text] Vienna, 9 Jun -- The latest round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is continuing here. Today's plenary session was addressed by Ambassador L. Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation.

Nowadays, he said, the sincerity of the sides' intentions is of decisive significance in their approach to mankind's most urgent and central problem -- limiting and ending the arms race -- and their readiness to back their statements in practice. While speaking readily and at length about their interest in progress at the Vienna talks and in creating trust among states, the NATO countries at the same time are avoiding a businesslike reply on the essence of the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries.

NATO's practical military policy oriented toward building up troops and arms at the center of the European Continent in every possible way is totally at odds with statements by Western spokesmen, the Bulgarian diplomat continued. Active preparations are being made to deploy new American medium-range nuclear facilities next year, and the mass production of neutron charges has begun.

Such actions, Ambassador L. Shopov pointed out in conclusion, clearly run counter to the purpose and aims of the Vienna talks.

BOOK ON PROBLEMS OF MILITARY DETENTE REVIEWED

PM161403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Maj Gen Yu. Kirshin book review under the rubric "Book Notes": "The Most Important Problem of Today"]

[Text] The problems of military detente are invariably at the center of the attention of the Soviet public and the progressive world public. So the interest in a scientific study on this topic published by the Nauka publishing house [footnote: "Problems of Military Detente" (Problemh Voyennoy Razryadki), a collective of authors, Nauka publishing house, 1981, 384 pages, price R2.30] is understandable. The book examines such questions as the need to end the arms race, ban all nuclear weapons tests, reduce military budgets, strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime, reduce armed forces and conventional arms, ban the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and create peace zones.

Using substantial factual material, the book shows the Soviet Union's unchanging course toward lasting peace and peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between all states, regardless of their social and political system. Convincing confirmation of this is proved by the following fact: Between the 25th and the 26th CPSU Congresses alone, the Soviet Government put forward more than 70 proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving universal and complete disarmament and lessening the threat of a new nuclear war.

Political wisdom today lies in making joint efforts to persistently and patiently seek the resolution of problems which are fraught with a threat to universal peace. The USSR's struggle to resolve these problems is proceeding in all salients. Take, for instance, the problem of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe. At present this is a key question for averting the growing threat of a world nuclear missile war. Not so long ago the Soviet Union put forward concrete new proposals aimed at ultimately ridding this continent of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. This is the aim of such concrete measures by the Soviet Union as the moratorium unilaterally imposed on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. The arms of this type already there are being frozen quantitatively and qualitatively, while the replacement of old missiles, known as the SS-4 and SS-5, with the newer SS-20's is suspended. The Soviet side goes even further: The Soviet Union recently unilaterally stopped the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and adopted a decision to reduce a certain number of such missiles. Moreover a reduction of a significant number of such missiles is already underway. [passage as published]

The book devotes many pages to exposing the myth of the "Soviet military threat." If there is indeed a military threat hanging over the United States, and also over other countries, it was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, its source is not the Soviet Union. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that there has been a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism, and above all American imperialism. This is determined by the monopoly bourgeoisie's headlong pursuit of superprofit, the expansion of the military-industrial complex's positions, the uneven economic and political development of capitalist countries, the narrowing of the sphere of imperialist exploitation and the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism.

The book under review shows from many facts that the political and military leaders of the most aggressive capitalist countries are engaged in a search for "acceptable" forms of the use of nuclear weapons against the USSR and ways of using nuclear facilities to achieve political goals. The so-called "first strategy for waging a protracted nuclear war" that has been elaborated by the Reagan administration is new confirmation of this. The concept of a so-called "limited nuclear war," put forward by the leaders of the United States and NATO, should be assessed in the same spirit. These figures ignore the logic of nuclear war. This logic is that such a war cannot be kept within certain geographical limits, such as Europe, but will inevitably grow into an unlimited world nuclear war.

The monograph shows convincingly that the Soviet Union's proposals on military detente do not have the aim of undermining the established approximate military equilibrium between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and that equilibrium of forces is the most realistically attainable way of ensuring security given the present structure of international relations.

The book allots substantial space to an analysis of U.S. and USSR policy on the question of strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction. The United States, as is known, refused to ratify the SALT II treaty, signed in 1979. But not only has the question of strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction not lost its urgency, but, on the contrary, it is becoming increasingly pressing and acute. The U.S. administration was unable to disregard reality and ignore the USSR's constructive steps. President Reagan recently announced U.S. consent to resume Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks.

But it is quite obvious that the United States counts on obtaining an agreement leading to unilateral advantages for itself and doing substantial harm to the defense capability of the USSR and all the socialist community countries.

The Soviet Union steadily, consistently implements a peace-loving policy. But it has to take into account the fact that the forces of international imperialism and reaction, which nurture plans for war, are active in various parts of the world, so the Soviet Armed Forces are always up to present-day demands and in a state of constant readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggressor.

BUDAPEST SESSION OUTLINES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM161357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 1

[TASS report: "A Qualitatively New Stage"]

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun -- The CEMA countries have achieved a high level of development and are working on resolving tasks characteristic of a qualitatively new stage of cooperation. This is indicated by the results of the 36th CEMA Session, held in the Hungarian capital, N.V. Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA, said at a press conference here.

The plenary sessions and the session of heads of the CEMA countries' delegations examined and approved a program for coordinating national economic plans for 1986-1990 which will play an important role in the implementation of the communist and workers' parties' course of intensification of production in the interests of further increasing the well-being of the fraternal countries' peoples.

It is apparent from the session materials what a contrast there is between the economic development of the countries belonging to CEMA and the situation in capitalist countries, where production is falling and the army of unemployed is growing.

Answering correspondents' questions, the CEMA secretary said that the session adopted recommendations on further developing cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power and the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

The session noted the importance of elaborating a coordinated strategy for the community countries' economic development and of supplementing the coordination of national economic plans with the coordination of the CEMA countries' economic policy in general. Much is already being done in this direction. The implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs makes it possible to concentrate forces and resources in the main salients of economic development in order to deepen the international socialist divisions of labor.

CEMA METALS, NUCLEAR POWER COMMISSIONS MEET

PM161057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the rubric "CEMA": "Ties Strengthening", from the "World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov]

[Text] Prague -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Nonferrous Metallurgy was held in (Podolazky) (CSSR) 8-10 June this year. Delegations from the CEMA countries and the SFRY participated in it.

The commission drew up measures to fulfill the tasks outlined in CEMA Executive Committee resolutions and examined questions of developing and deepening the CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of the economical utilization of nonferrous metals and the improved collection and rational processing of scrap and waste. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of the production and consumption of base and alloying nonferrous metals in the period through the year 2000.

The commission also approved a program of cooperation in creating specialized automation facilities for mining and enriching enterprises and examined other questions of production specialization and collaboration in nonferrous metallurgy.

Sofia -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power was held in Sofia 8-11 June this year. Delegations from the CEMA countries and also the SFRY participated in it.

The session was attended by representatives of the Interatominstrument and Interatomenergo international economic associations.

Within the framework of the long-term targeted cooperation program it was decided to elaborate proposals for expanding ties in the sphere of nuclear power generation in the period through 1990 and the longer term.

The commission determined tasks for the further development of cooperation in assimilating equipment for nuclear power stations and in the rational use of fuel.

'FRATERNAL COUNTRIES' TU ROLES DISCUSSED

LD072258 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By unidentified Moscow Radio commentator]

[Text] This year's spring was rich in events in the life of fraternal countries' trade unions. The congress of the largest working people's organizations took place in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR and Mongolia. They confirmed once again the correctness and vitality of that concept of the trade union movement under socialism which had been formulated by Lenin. Its essence is expressed in precise, comprehensive and still topical terms: the school of management, the school of good housekeeping, the school of communism.

The Soviet trade union congress put on record that several generations of the working people had gone through this school. As one generation followed another, so has our trade unions' concern for the growth of social production been linked more and more firmly with concern for the working and living conditions of the workingman, protecting his rights and raising his well-being. Participation in the growth of the country's economy and protection of the workingman's interests are two inseparable tasks in the activities of trade unions under socialism. Organizing socialist competition and seeking better methods of stimulating labor, aiding young workers and shaping a moral atmosphere in collectives, concern for economies and savings and implacable opposition to slipshod and lazy workers, supervising the introduction of new equipment and progressive technologies -- such is the vast area where Soviet trade unions expend their energy and where their immense powers are exercised. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev called on the trade unions from the platform of the 26th congress to react even more sharply to incidents of violation of labor laws, procrastinations and bureaucratism and to participate even more actively in production management.

It is essential to emphasize that under socialism the role of trade unions is not manifested merely in the implementation of a certain political line, for the trade unions also take part in shaping it. All this is in full harmony with the Leninist concept. We see the development of these ideas in the materials of the recent trade union congresses of fraternal countries. Thus, for instance, the 10th Congress of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, which took place last April, also discussed what is to be done to raise the contribution of the working people's largest organization to promote the economy. The congress set out tasks aimed at stimulating innovators and improvers of production, placing its members at the head of a movement to save fuel and energy, raw and production materials, taking part in international socialist competition and enriching it by introducing new forms. The congress at the same time set out concrete programs for improving people's working and living conditions. The congress stressed that the aim of trade unions is to create an atmosphere in which it would be impossible to ignore the workingman's rights and necessary to adopt a democratic stance toward his views, complaints and needs.

The work of the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions took a similar course. The congress devoted a great deal its attention to, among other things, the role of trade unions in rapidly reducing manual work on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

All trade union congresses of fraternal countries noted that it is essential to build all work of the largest working people's organizations under the guidance of the Communist Party's general political line and to deepen cooperation with the organs of the socialist state. Only then will trade unions be able to represent successfully the interests of the working class and be an influential force in society.

Today these problems are occupying an important position in the struggle of ideologies. Everyone can see today how the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland were hiding behind the slogan of free trade unions which could pit their will against the Communist Party and the people's state. The press of the fraternal countries stressed on more than one occasion that the slogan of free, independent trade unions is nothing new. Lenin at the time gave an answer to this slogan. He pointed out that in the new social order there is no place for such trade unions which regard as freedom and independence their rejection of responsibility for the development of the national economy and of participation in tackling nationwide problems. The trade union model cannot be assessed in separation from the general laws of socialism.

Practice has shown that those who place in opposition to each other two basic functions of trade unions, their work in organizing production and the protection of the workingman's interests, are harming the interests of the working class.

All this was the subject of discussions at the recent trade union congresses in the fraternal countries. The congresses also voiced appropriate opposition to the hypocritical campaign launch in the West in the defense of Polish trade unions.

TASS ASSESSES RESULTS OF NATO'S BONN SESSION

LD171210 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 17 Jun 82

["Contrary to the Aspirations of Peoples: Concerning the Results of NATO's Bonn Session" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- As it has already been reported, a session of the NATO Council on the level of heads of state and government was held recently in Bonn. It was preceded by a conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries in Versailles, who gathered to determine the strategy in world trade. The U.S. representatives pressed for both these meetings to proceed from the basis of American evaluations of the state of affairs in the world and to rubber stamp without any lengthy discussions Washington's course of "direct confrontation" with the socialist countries.

It was hoped that the United States would succeed in Versailles in avoiding a discussion of pressing economic problems that are eroding relations between imperialist states. At the NATO session the U.S. leaders wanted most of all to prevent disputes over the substance of the course of the arms race, of the policy of force and of undermining the capital of detente.

To what extent did these plans succeed? Judging by statements made by the participants in the meetings, Ronald Reagan and his ministers have to a certain extent succeeded in one thing: In cases when the mechanism of putting pressure on wavering allies failed a whole set of threadbare propaganda theses was put into play with the purpose of providing the "merits" of NATO. As to the absence of accord, this was concealed in general phrases and wordings. But it would be wrong to reduce everything to rhetorics. One cannot but see the increasingly dangerous direction that is being imparted to the development of the bloc, to its military doctrines and practical activities.

The session adopted a concluding statement on the general principles of the bloc's policy. There were two supplements to it -- on questions of "arms control and disarmament" and on "defence policy." Proclaimed in them is the intent to build up the military potential of NATO and also readiness to use it in the interests of the bloc's members. The participants in the session satisfied the American demand for "constant efforts" to raise their military preparedness, while giving special attention to conventional armed forces. They (with the exception of Greece) supported "without reservation" the position of the United States on the question of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons which in its present form rules out the possibility of conducting fruitful talks because it presupposes actually the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. The promise to display "new initiative" at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is not specified. It is not clear what the United States and its allies will propose to emerge from the impasse which they themselves have created. The emphasis on "rearmament" rather shows that the leading NATO members are not bent on attaining progress in Vienna and that they have totally different plans.

What attracts attention is that the NATO documents do not include a single of [as received] the proposals, leading to lessening of the danger of nuclear war and strengthening of trust between states, that are now being discussed in political circles and among the public in the West. The NATO countries have proved to be incapable of meeting the demands of the peoples for the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons and the concept of "limited" nuclear war.

The worsening, toughening of the bloc's positions on a number of cardinal questions of world development is obvious. One cannot but be alerted by the statement made for the first time in the history of NATO about the possibility of expanding the alliance's "zone of operation" beyond the framework of Western Europe. It is difficult to determine what this means, whether this is a formalisation of the already established cooperation of the United States and Britain, and also a number of other NATO countries in attempts to block decolonisation, for instance in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands or in the south of Africa, of the interaction in the Sinai or in other areas. But there is no doubt that a step is being made towards the creation of new spheres of NATO's "vital interests."

In Bonn, just as in Versailles, an attempt was made to restrict the West's trade and economic ties with socialist states. Such efforts are in crying contradiction with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and ignore the own interests of the participants in these meetings, especially the West European countries and Japan.

Last but not least, support was again voiced by NATO for the revanchist claims of certain circles in the FRG in respect of the GDR and West Berlin. This is not only at variance with the known bilateral and multilateral agreements and accords but also acquires special danger against the background of NATO's intensifying military preparations. It would be a mistake to think that the European socialist countries would remain indifferent to such phenomena.

These and other provisions of the concluding documents of the NATO session in Bonn show that the tone at the meeting was set by people obsessed with ideas alien to the interests of peace and the peaceful coexistence of states. And sounding louder than the rest there was the voice of Washington which set itself the aim of ordering its allies to "fall in", to make them service American military doctrines.

Militarism in the Bonn documents of NATO is seasoned with talk about the desirability of peace, about the needs of defence, democracy and justice. But if the essence is singled out and cleared of all tinsel and peace phraseology it will be seen to the naked eye that Bonn statements have absorbed the ideas of the American belligerent politicians and the U.S. military-industrial complex which are stubbornly dragging mankind to a second, expanded edition of the cold war, to balancing on the brink of a hot war.

Already now one can hear contentions that each of the NATO members invests the vague formulations of the Bonn statements with his own meaning. Perhaps. But proceeding from experience it can be said that the decisive opinion, as a rule, turned out to be that of the power which has proclaimed itself the leader of the "alliance of equals", its hegemon.

Ronald Reagan travelled to Europe, as it was noted by his closest advisers, to take the reins of leadership of the bloc into his hands. In Bonn the United States was solving its own tasks. The militaristic programmes of Washington, its proclaimed policy "from positions of strength", of interference in the internal affairs of other states and arbitrariness in international relations are being imposed on the allies in the bloc, are being turned into NATO's common platform. Those who of their own free will, those who under pressure and those who for the sake of "solidarity" sign statements designed to disrupt the existing approximate balance of military forces in the world, to break the political, legal and economic backbone of detente, give no thought to what this will lead to, to what consequences this will have for them themselves.

Trying to save face, the European participants in the Bonn meeting, as is reported, insisted on mentioning the concept of "detente" in the document. However, they attached to it the epithet "real." In their thinking, it is NATO's privilege, of course, to decide what is real and what is not. Everyone should prove its commitment to detente but not the members of the bloc, who are free to act as they see fit in any situation, both inside their countries and outside.

The present-day U.S. leaders are planning how, relying on modern military-industrial technology, to slow down if not check altogether the onward march of history. This is precisely what the philosophy of the current U.S. leadership and the aggressive imperialist circles of the North Atlantic bloc backing it eventually boils down to. A striking ability to shield themselves from lessons of history.

Rhetoric about readiness to develop "constructive relations" between East and West, about disarmament and even about the need to avert war changes but little. This rhetoric is a tribute to the demands of the peoples to check the madness of the arms race, an attempt to dampen the wave of anti-war protests and to dupe the population of their own countries. the documents adopted by NATO in Bonn are false through and through.

They make out the Soviet Union and other socialist countries guilty of aggravating tension. They echo ridiculous charges against Soviet policy. The authors of the documents juggle with facts in order to draw the conclusion they wish, that of the need to carry on and escalate the arms race. Meanwhile, they needed only to look up the records of a least the U.S. Congress to find out that the arms parity, supposedly non-existent, "vanished" after new people had appeared in Washington and changed the yardstick in measuring U.S. security and that of the Soviet Union.

The key problem the solution of which brooks no delay is that of lessening the threat of war. An important component of that problem is the need to reduce the level of nuclear armaments in Europe. The United States is obviously trying to reassure public opinion by the very fact of the beginning of the Soviet-American Geneva talks while actually blocking advance to an agreement on the principle of equality and equal security.

The Americans' so-called zero option publicized by NATO is the direct opposite of this principle. It does not provide for any reduction in the U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons systems already deployed in Europe or take account of the nuclear potentials of Britain and France but only envisions the nuclear disarmament of the USSR. Where can one see here greater security for all, as the NATO statement alleges? They want to deny the Soviet Union any means of protecting itself against NATO's nuclear threats and hypocritically claim that this is for our own good.

The U.S. avowed approach to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms follows roughly the same logic. Washington had not responded to the Soviet Union's calls for resuming them without delay for almost eighteen months until consenting to their resumption on the basis of tipping the existing parity in its own favour. Conniving at the imperial ambitions of its leader," [quotation mark as received] the other NATO members are jeopardizing today what they pledged allegiance to just yesterday. They are eroding that same stability which they are not averse to talking about even today.

Perhaps, the West European governments do not see what is obvious to many politicians, congressmen and military men in the United States itself? Or is Western Europe mesmerized by its partner on the other side of the ocean to such an extent that it can no longer tell whence the wind of war is blowing? Anyway, NATO's policy is showing an increasingly dangerous tilt. The NATO bloc is trying to deny Western Europe the fruits of detente and to undercut the roots of the policy of detente.

The second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament is taking place in New York nowadays. The peoples expect from it a real contribution towards a stronger peace and security. The participants of the Bonn meeting actually declared that they intended to act in the opposite direction. The North Atlantic bloc is setting in opposition to that forum a programme of militarization, blackmail and arbitrariness. That was precisely what took place during the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in 1978, when NATO pointedly adopted a long-term programme of an accelerated arms buildup. The aggressive bloc is following the well-beaten track.

Neither the Soviet Union nor other socialist countries need tension or competition in armaments. The USSR is working to avert nuclear war and spares no effort to strengthen peace so as to promote its own interests and those of all the peoples. Fresh evidence of this fact is the Soviet Union's solemn pledge, announced in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR believes that if the other nuclear powers assume a similarly precise and explicit commitment, it will amount to an actual complete ban on the use of nuclear weapons and a major step towards strengthening international peace and security and towards disarmament.

The question now is whether the governments of the NATO countries will be ready to reckon in their policies with the vital interests of everyone, including their own peoples, and switch to the path of realism and reason.

Present-day realities demand a principled approach to questions of war and peace. The immense achievements of man's creative and technological genius enable the peoples to open a new chapter of their history and to start to tackle the problems facing the whole of mankind. This necessitates, however, that scientific and technological progress be put at the service of exclusively peaceful aspirations of the peoples, and therefore demands more imperatively than ever before that all the states should act in a purposeful and well-balanced way for the sake of a lofty objective, the prevention of nuclear war and the safeguarding of peace.

WEST'S VIEW OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EXAMINED

LD161508 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- The revolutionary changes in some newly-free states and their common movement for reconstruction of economic relations with capitalist powers evoke various reaction on the part of the states, which represent two opposite socio-economic systems, writes the Soviet journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] in its June issue.

"After the Second World War," the journal points out, "the U.N. General Assembly adopted on the USSR's initiative the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.... The USSR has rendered and continues rendering considerable assistance to young states in their economic, political and social consolidation. The testimony of that are the well-known facts of Soviet economic aid to Asian, African and Latin American countries, aid in training national cadres of specialists of young states. The USSR firmly supports the young states in defending their sovereignty and national independence in the face of imperialist aggression, hegemonism and reaction."

"Quite different is the approach to the national liberation movement of the leading imperialist powers," the article runs. "At the stage of peoples' struggle for independence in the 1950's and 1960's they actively resorted to direct armed aggression. The testimony of that are wars of France in Indochina and Algeria, of Britain -- in Malaya and Kenya, of Portugal -- in Angola and Mozambique, of the Netherlands -- in Indonesia and many others."

The journal points out that having now encountered the struggle of the developing countries for restructuring of international economic relations, imperialism came over to new tactics -- much more diversified, many-sided, politically and ideologically flexible. The new tactics include certain elements of coordination under the U.S. aegis and elements of autonomous quest by some countries or groupings (for instance the EEC) of means of ensuring their positions."

"But the main thing is that imperialist powers are waging as before stubborn struggle against newly-free states and are unwilling to make any concessions to them", writes the Soviet journal.

BREZHNEV, GEN GALTIERI EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD161552 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow Jun 16 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to the President of Argentina Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri conveying to him and to the friendly Argentine people heartfelt congratulations and wishes of well-being and happiness in connection with Argentina's national holiday -- the 172nd anniversary of the May revolution.

In his reply telegram the president of Argentina expressed on behalf of the people and government of the country gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and Argentina, which are successfully developing on the basis of principles of respect for sovereignty, noninterference and mutual advantage, will further serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of strengthening international peace and security, and of respect for the inalienable rights of peoples.

REACTION TO FALKLANDS CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

Korotkov Commentary

LD161540 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] After serveral days of fierce fighting at Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, Britain and Argentina have reached a cease-fire agreement. Commentary is by Vladimir Korotkov:

So the guns in the South Atlantic are now silent but the islands' problem can hardly be considered solved, nor have the reasons for the conflict between the two countries been removed. These reasons are 150 years old. They date back to the time when Britain captured the islands, turning them into their colony.

The Argentine press notes that a further resistance by the Argentine garrison to a much stronger British force would have only led to the destruction of the town and to great casualties among the civilian population.

Argentina's Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said Britain had been in a superior position militarily because it enjoyed the support of the United States and because its task force had used the latest military equipment. The minister described the United States and NATO as accomplices to British aggression against Argentina. He stressed that the loss of the Malvinas capital did not mean the war was over. Argentina, he said, would continue to struggle until it secured an acceptable diplomatic solution.

Most British politicians and military experts, according to the NEW York TIMES, fear that Argentine forces now operating from mainand bases will not leave their adversary in peace. As a consequence Britain will have in the foreseeable future to keep a large and costly garrison on the islands, plus forces of naval and air support. But what troubles British politicians is welcomed by Washington. As the White House leaders have repeatedly stated, the United States is ready to share Britian's heavy burden. In actual fact the United States is trying to exploit the Anglo-Argentine conflict to further its own strategic ends. It wants to consolidate its positions in the South Atlantic by turning the Falklands into a military base similar to that on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

In general the British-Argentine conflict has again exposed the imperialist essence of the policies of the United States, Britian and their NATO allies which have used force to reestablish colonial status on the islands. After the South Atlantic war and the bloody events in Lebanon many developing countries have expressed wellfounded concern. Which of the Third World countries will be the next military victim of Washington and its allies?

Kornilov on U.S. Goals

LD161730 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 16 Jun 82

["South Atlantic: Lessons of the Crisis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The press reports a recent moving ceremony in Buenos Aires: for the first time ever a resident of the Falkland (Malvinas) archipelago, Derek William Rosee, got an Argentine passport and citizenship. The British propaganda writes a lot that London in its attempts to restore its rule over the islands tries thereby to protect the interests of the 1,800 citizens living there. But this is what Derek William said: "I am tired of being a second-rate British subject. I want to be a full-fledged citizen. Besides, I regard the Malvinas as Argentine islands and for this reason chose the citizenship of that country."

A detail? Yes. But it confirms that Britain, which for many years stubbornly resisted fulfilling the United Nations decisions on the decolonisation of the islands and a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Argentina over sovereignty over these territories, regards them as its colony. That is exactly why London is trying by force of arms to restore the colonial status of the islands, thereby challenging the world community which has implicitly condemned and rejected colonialism. London's colonialist ambitions were confirmed again also in the latest speech by Margaret Thatcher who, when addressing the House of Commons, flatly rejected calls to take into account the relevant United Nations resolutions when determining the future of the islands.

The Falkland crisis also showed the peoples and governments of Latin America, and not only to them, the true worth of Washington's friendship which unhesitatingly sided with the colonial power that initiated the bloodshed. Everything turned out to be a chimera, a lie, idle hypocritical talk: Washington's pledges of "adherence to the principles of inter-American solidarity" and its assurances of loyalty to the treaty on inter-American assistance. As it is rightly noted by the Buenos Aires newspaper CRONICA, Argentina actually had to wage war not against one but two big powers -- Britain and the United States.

What is this, yet another striking illustration of the saying the "dog does not eat dog"? Of course. But the matter is not only in this. By supporting London the ruling circles of the United States pursue their own political and military-strategic interests and aims. It is apt to recall in this connection that Washington has long been toying with the idea of creating under its aegis an aggressive bloc in the South Atlantic. As evidenced by the American magazine NEWSWEEK, the question of the future of the archipelago was discussed in detail during the meeting in Paris between President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher, in particular they discussed the creation on the islands of a so-called "multinational peacekeeping force" consisting mostly of American and British military contingents.

Indeed, the crisis in the South Atlantic has demonstrated once again that there is no friendship and cannot be any between those who strive for independent development and those who are trying by all means to preserve their domination and revive colonialism. This crisis, just as the brazen Israeli aggression against Lebanon, perpetrated with the active complicity of the United States, confirms that it is imperialism, which in its time has plunged mankind into two world wars, remains to this day inseparable from such crimes as aggressive wars, as rude interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples with the aim of recarving the political map of the world by means of force.

Support for New Alliance

LD170116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez has stated that Argentina was forced to hand over Puerto Argentina to the British primarily because the latter received substantial support from the United States. International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes that Latin Americans are unanimous in feeling that the United States, by supporting Great Britain in the Anglo-Argentine conflict, has treacherously stabbed Argentina and the other countries of the region in the back.

The leaders of the majority of Latin American countries, irrespective of their state social systems, have once again been shown that the statements made by American politicians on inter-American solidarity, mutual assistance and mutual aid are adhered to only when they complement the imperialist policy of the United States and when their implementation accords with the narrow selfish interest of American imperialism.

Great Britian's aggressive actions during the course of the military conflict in the South Atlantic have, however, generated a mood of genuine Latin American solidarity and mutual assistance in the face of the interference by imperialist forces in the affairs of the region.

According to Aristides Royo, the president of Panama, the growth of Latin American solidarity provoked by Britain's colonial war against Argentina obliges the governments and peoples of the continent to reestablish the alliances made during the last century when wars of liberation were fought to guarantee full sovereignty over natural resources and the economy. He proposed that a conference of heads of states and governments of Latin American countries be convened as soon as possible along with a conference of the commanders in chief of the armed forces in order to lay down the basis for the creation of a mechanism of collective defense and security which would have an exclusively Latin American character and exclude U.S. participation. President Royo firmly warned against the use of U.S. military bases in the Canal Zone to interfere in the affairs of other countries in the region.

The Panamanian president's proposal received a positive response from the democratic public in Latin America and from the official circles of a number of Latin American states. These ideas are worthy of careful attention and constructive discussion since they open up a logical and natural path to ensuring collective security in one of the most important regions of the world.

RPP: True Enemies Revealed

PY170537 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] It has been announced in Buenos Aires that after several days of bloody fighting for Puerto Argentino, the capital of the Malvinas, the antagonists reached a cease-fire agreement. What has the Anglo-Argentine conflict shown to the Latin American peoples? Above all, it has given Latin Americans a clear answer to the following questions: Who threatens the national independence and the territorial integrity of their countries? Who blocks the decolonization and liberation of the continent?

For decades, imperialist propaganda has poisoned the minds of Latin Americans by slandering the Soviets and Cubans as being a threat and, more recently, the Nicaraguans [words indistinct] the military threat to Latin America.

Yankee leaders have always expressed to their neighbors to the south their feelings of friendship and their interest in their security.

Now, it was not phantom Soviet or Cubans but very real British aircraft carriers and submarines -- with nuclear weapons aboard to boot -- which have approached the Argentine coast. It was neither the USSR nor Cuba but the United States and Albion who launched an aggression in the South Atlantic, which imposed an unequal war on the Argentines.

Yankee and British bombs and shells have fallen on the heads of the Malvinas defenders. British mines have sunk Argentine ships. The entire power of the aggressive NATO has turned against Latin America.

Meanwhile, shortly before the conflict, Washington tried to get Latin American countries bordering the Atlantic to join NATO. Plans were designed for the creation of a South Atlantic NATO-like allinace which would be NATO's left flank. Furthermore, the main arguments in favor of such an alliance were once again fabrications about the Soviet threat in the South Atlantic.

The Anglo-American aggression against Argentina caused this political deceit to fail. It also wiped out the false ideas on anti-Sovietism and anticommunism upon which Washington has for so many years built its political designs in Latin America.

In a manner of speaking, the gigantic soap bubble of the slanders against the USSR, Cuba and other prosperous Latin American countries was burst by the pin of the Malvinas crisis. Latin Americans now have a clean answer to the question of who their friends and enemies are.

Politicians and statesmen who until recently have harbored illusions over the friendly attitude of Yankeeland leaders toward Latin American communities have also found a (?clear) answer to that question.

This question has also been answered by our listeners, such as (Alfredo Jose Gaston) from Argentina, who expresses his legitimate rage against the United States and Albion and thanks the Soviet for supporting his fatherland in these difficult hours. He wrote: We deeply appreciate the Soviet contribution to the cause of peoples who struggle to free themselves from the imperialism of the Yankees and their allies.

The scarecrow of communism has always been used by U.S. imperialism especially to foment division among Latin American peoples, portraying the situation as though there were a front of hostile countries against the continent. Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries which are independent of the United States are grouped on one side. The remaining countries are included on the other. But Cuba and Nicaragua were the first nations of the continent to condemn the Anglo-American aggression against Argentina and to declare their willingness to support the Argentine people in their just struggle.

It turned out that in the Western Hemisphere the borderline falls exactly on the Rio Grande and, really, the borderline existing here is that of the anti-imperialist front of Latin American peoples against their common enemy, the one which really threatens the continent's peace and security.

The situation existed before the events in the South Atlantic, but the British-American aggression against Argentina has been the clearest proof of the truth.

IZVESTIYA SCORES REAGAN IMAGE, UK SPEECH

PM161135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Korchagin article: "Unrestrained ..."]

[Text] When things are going badly at home, shake the nuclear fist and slander other peoples — such is the hackneyed method of those Western politicians who are blinded by anticommunism instead of showing responsibility to mankind and elementary commonsense. It seems that R. Reagan is now taking this well-worn path in world politics. People in America are saying that the present head of the White House spent too long on the stage and thus sometime confuses real life with screen images.

To all appearances, the U.S. President really does see himself as a movie hero playing the part of some kind of latter-day crusader. He lashes out wildly or, using a more customary turn of phrase for him, he "shoots from the hip," obeying chauvinist instincts and caring little what the opinion of his administration is abroad. However, if you listen to the President's closest advisers, they are not indifferent to Reagan's "image."

Possessing nothing but a blind hatred for communism and belief in the old ideals, the present leader of the U.S. Republican Party rode into the White House on the horse of television. Reagan, the U.S. press wrote and still writes, is inferior to any other of his country's politicians when it comes to vision and elementary knowledge of history, economics and diplomacy but on the other hand he knows better than anyone how to manipulate public opinion by acting open-hearted and worldwise in front of the television cameras.

The head of the Washington administration was carefully powdered and rouged before his current trip to Western Europe. Reagan's entourage made no secret of the fact that the stakes are high this time: on the one hand, it was necessary at all costs to convince his fellow-countrymen of their President's ability to act the part of world leader and, on the other hand, it was no less important to influence the Western European countries' citizens. For whereas in the United States Reagan has thoroughly undermined confidence in himself by 17 months of "Reaganomics," he has simply frightened the Western Europeans by teetering on the brink of thermonuclear war.

It is for this very reason that R. Reagan's trip to the Old World was surrounded with propaganda on an unprecendented scale. The President painstakingly rehearsed the most effective poses and night after night his large staff of aides pored over the texts of the President's future speeches -- everyone in Europe knows that if you give Reagan his head he talks such rubbish that everyone is in a cold sweat for a long time after.

What in fact happened? As the Washington "formers" of public opinion have tried to assert, has the U.S. President really settled down during his 18-month stay in the White House and become imbued with the responsibility befitting his post? If you analyze R. Reagan's speech to the UK Parliament you will see for yourself that he is still thinking in terms of those comparatively recent times when he called for the "filthy war" in Indochina to be waged "to a victorious conclusion" and suggested that Vietnam's territory be turned into a giant parking lot by bombing.

Surely in all the centuries-long history of old Westminster, this "mother of Parliaments" has never before heard such unbridled insults against whole peoples. Mounting his favorite hobby horse, the U.S. President extolled the bogus virtues of the world of exploitation and capital and, not mincing his words, reviled the socioeconomic system which for the first time opened before mankind the way to a world without humiliation, oppression or wars.

The stooge of millionaires and himself a multimillionaire who views with rare arrogance the sufferings and misfortunes of millions of unfortunate Americans now experiencing hardships unprecedented since the "Great Depression," the present White House boss suddenly ventured to lecture the socialist countries' peoples on how they should live and work in the future. To hear Reagan talk, the whole world should fall into line with the United States and even think as it does. What this "ideal," this "model," is like is well known not just to the fellow-countrymen of the newfound Messiah.

The insuperable gulf between rich and poor, about 30 million people living below the poverty line, over 10 million people thrown out of enterprises and institutions, the racism which permeates American society from top to bottom, the crime which turns Americans into recluses in their own homes -- it is this that the peoples of other countries should seemingly aspire toward, to hear R. Reagan talk.

Reagan's credo and views in the international policy sphere are equally surprising. While campaigning in words for mankind's liberation from the threat of thermonuclear war and for world order, he again resorted to slander of the Soviet Union, whose course in the world arena was and remains the most reliable guarantee of the prevention of the catastrophe which the supporters of world war III, interested in military profits and territorial seizures, are trying to inflict on our planet.

No wonder that Reagan has assumed the shameful role of advocate of the Israeli aggressors, who have again invaded a neighboring Arab state's land. Nor is it any surprise that the leader of a Washington administration which has ignored alliance commitments for the defense of the Western Hemisphere has tried to impart an air of decency to the relapse into British colonialism off the shores of Argentina. There is no need to be surprised at any of this if you recall that under Reagan the United States has embarked on the path of overt preparation for war against the forces of peace and progress "in all directions," raised the Pentagon budget to a record level, protests bloody tyrants and has put forward the threadbare slogan of "Peace from a position of strength."

From the U.S. President's speech it is again clear that the present Washington administration does not wish to come to terms with reality, will not accept the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different sociopolitical systems and is obsessed with great-power chauvinism, which is portrayed as a sign of statecraft and almost as a new ideology. Since this speech Western Europeans and all sensible people who are aware of the danger of the course of conflicts and confrontation have ceased to doubt that the head of the White House is only paying lipservice to moderation in international affairs. Under the thumb of the most rabid representatives of U.S. reaction and giving vent to his own convictions, formed in the cold war years, Reagan is cearly dreaming of going down in history as the gravedigger of the ideas of detente.

In 1946 Churchill crossed the ocean to begin with a speech in the American city of Fulton another "crusade" against communism. Now, 36 years later, having taken the same path in the opposite direction, a latter-day swordbearer of concepts rejected by mankind is trying to revive the foul breath of cold war. Our planet has seen quite a few of these Marlboroughs in its time, but the grim experience of history has made mankind immune to such adventures.

U.S.-W. EUROPEAN DIFFERENCES VISIBLE IN BONN

PM151055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Subject": "Atlanticists' Sisyphean Labor"]

[Text] Bonn -- The first day of R. Reagan's visit to the FRG ended with a magnificent reception in Augustusburg Castle. One is struck by the ceremonial, propaganda nature of the transatlantic guest's visit.

In the opinion of the press, the trip to the European Continent had become pressing because of the drop in Reagan's popularity in the eyes of the American voter, not to mention the rather cool attitude to him on the part of the West European public.

The President is accompanied by many correspondents, and the satellite communication antennas of the leading U.S. television companies thrust into the skies over Bonn. With regard to sentiments on both sides of the Atlantic attempts are being made to present the guest to the public as a statesman who is supposedly concerned about the fate of peace. Just this aim was pursued, in particular, by Reagan's address to the West German Bundestag.

White House advisers put many words about peace, about curtailing the arms race and about military equilibriumin the speaker's mouth. In a spirit of homespun messianism the guest expatiated at length on the subject of democracy, freedom and human dignity. It is perfectly obvious that Reagan was appealing to the mass antiwar movement in West European countries with a view to lulling it. But he failed badly in this -- the President went no further than repeating the well-known unacceptable American proposals.

The real essence of Washington's stand was expressed in certain statements to the effect that the United States will continue preparations to modernize nuclear arms in Europe, that is, to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles there, that it will continue improving its strategic nuclear facilities and that the NATO bloc intends to continue building up its conventional arms. In short, the President was glorifying strength and proclaimed "deterrence" the basis of peace.

The mood in the hall could be detected from the press box. Despite the endeavors of Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union deputies, an enthusiastic meeting did not result. Nor could unpleasant surprises be avoided: During Reagan's speech one of the deputies shouted "El Salvador!" On the eve of the visit approximately 60 members of parliament sent the U.S. President a message emphasizing that his "policy of mass armament," which leads to mass destruction, fills them with profound alarm. The U.S. President, the deputies write, must advocate the "freezing" and total destruction of nuclear weapons.

The ceremonial session of parliament was conceived as a demonstration of loyalty to the senior partner and fidelity to Atlantic solidarity. But, by all accounts, the desired harmony is missing. This was also manifested during the first Bonn talks. As government spokesman K. Boelling told journalists in the evening, "differentiated" opinions on a number of important questions of international politics, above all on detente and East-West relations, manifested themselves during the guest's meeting with Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt.

The guest from Washington, it could be concluded, spoke out against detente, trade with socialist states and the "gas for pipes" deal signed with the Soviet Union by a number of West European states. But the West German side advocated talks with the USSR and the continuation of the detente process. It referred here to the FRG's specific position and special interest.

Disagreements of this sort exist not only between the FRG and the United States. The NATO Council session which has opened on the Rhine will undoubtedly reveal the depth and scale of the contradictions within the Western alliance as a whole.

Opening the meeting of the heads of state and government of the countries of the Atlantic alliance with a reception in ancient Augustusburg Castle, FRG President K. Carstens spoke of the need for "common views and joint action" on the part of all members of the alliance. And the Western statesmen who have gathered in Bonn are engaged on seeking a common denominator. Let us state bluntly that they are engaged on a sisyphean labor.

U.S. PUSH FOR ANTI-USSR ECONOMIC SANCTIONS FUTILE

MEZDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN

LD091232 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow 9 Jun TASS -- By introducing sanctions the United States would like to take up an assault position for a long economic war against the Soviet Union, the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] says in its June issue. In doing so it hopes to draw its NATO allies into such total confrontation and thus deprive them of the opportunity to trade with the East and, as a consequence, to weaken Western Europe as its principal economic competitor. Meantime even a dilettante in economic affairs sees clearly that Federal Germany, a major exporting power in Western Europe which sells up to one-third of its gross national product in foreign markets, cannot afford to adopt a policy of embargoes and sanctions. In view of the continuing economic decline in the West, the cooperation of West European countries with the Soviet Union and other socialist states is becoming more and more necessary, the article says. And this is not only a matter of purely commercial interests. Differences over sanctions between the United States and Western Europe reflect much broader disagreements stemming from a changed correlation of forces in the Western alliance and the growing desire in Europe to pursue an independent foreign policy.

Writing of the set of agreements on the supply of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe, the journal stressed that the U.S. administration is doing everything it can to block them. Threats, blackmail and promises are used for the purpose, the article says.

The journal says that the possibility of economic sanctions against its own allies is not ruled out -- the United States threatens to ban the supply of American pipe-layers as well as rotors for turbines manufactured in Essen to an American licence. Bonn is coming under strong political pressure with the U.S. administration using the lackey services of a number of leaders of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union and certain organs of the West German press. The "arguments" put forward by the opponents of the "gas-pipe" deal are ridiculous, to say the least. They talk all kind of nonsense about dependence on "Red gas" although gas supplies from the Soviet Union will cover no more than five percent of the FRG's energy demand even if the share of Soviet deliveries in gas supply is increased to 30 percent. In addition to absurd arguments about dependence they put forward a new one saying that the Soviet Union can earn a lot of hard currency and use it -- for building up its military potential.

But these arguments, intended for simpletons, do not work. People in Bonn and other West European capitals realize the importance of diversifying sources of energy supply and lessening their one-sided dependence on American oil corporations, the journal says.

Linnik in PRAVDA

PM161139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Viktor Linnik: "Vain Hopes"]

[Text] U.S. Treasury Secretary D. Regan, commenting on the results of the Versailles summit, termed a "historical event" the seven's decisions on "a sensible and diversified approach to economic relations with the Soviet Union," which will include the possibility of "restricting export credits to the USSR" in the future. The revival of COCOM -- the coordination committee for controlling exports to socialist countries -- undertaken during the meeting of the seven in Ottawa is being supplemented now with promises to work together to improve the international system of control over the export of strategic goods to socialist countries."

The high-ranking U.S. administration official expressed satisfaction at the allies' pliability on this question, commenting on it as indicating a further expansion of the spectrum of East-West confrontation. "So far," he said, "only diplomatic and military methods have been used (against the Soviet Union -- V.L.). Now we will be using economic and financial methods."

Nonetheless the U.S. administration, using every means to push its allies toward a tougher course with respect to the socialist countries, is obviously making out what it desires for reality, deliberately exaggerating West European readiness to follow in the wake of Washington's confrontation policy. According to observers, at Versailles Washington "was unable to secure tougher formulations committing the allies to wage 'economic warfare' against the socialist countries." The Versailles declaration, West European Government officials state, gives sufficient scope for interpretation and does not impose firm commitments on the Western countries to restrict their trade with the Soviet Union.

"We will continue to cooperate with the East European countries and the Soviet Union as usual...," FRG Finance Minister M. Lahnstein noted in this connection.

West European politicians, businessmen and bankers agree that the curtailment of trade with the Soviet Union would have neither economic nor political advantage for them. The West's perfectly real economic troubles -- colossal unemployment, cutbacks in production and so forth -- urgently dictate the need to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist community. Under these conditions contracts with the Soviet Union are for the West a factor of not only economic but to a certain extent social stability.

The policy of sanctions against the USSR has frequently proved its unsoundness, even at the time when our country had an immeasurably smaller economic potential. It is all the more futile now, whatever hopes the transatlantic strategists of "economic warfare" against the USSR may entertain.

FILM ON PENTAGON EXPOSES U.S. MILITARISM

LD161730 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun TASS -- A new documentary, "The Pentagon," has been first shown to the public today. The film-makers -- a team of Moscow workers in documentary films led by director Yekaterina Vermisheva -- wholly relied on foreign newsreels taken by operators from different countries in various years.

According to Vermisheva, "The Pentagon" has been conceived as a biting piece of cinematic journalism exposing the militarist ambitions of the U.S. reactionary forces. It is a convincing document which shows how the U.S. expansionist policy has been intensified after the Reagan administration became installed and how the so-called limited nuclear war doctrine, dooming Western Europe to the role of the Pentagon's nuclear battleground, has emerged. The film illustrates close contacts between the Pentagon and the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Sequences taken during the Vietnam war, in which more than 1.5 million people fell victim to the U.S. Army, recall how many troubles and privations are brought to the peoples by U.S. militarist policy.

The film describes the U.S. efforts in the military field aimed against the national liberation movements of different countries. This is exposed, in particular, by sequences taken in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

YAKOVLEV COMMENTARY ON PRC UN STATEMENT

LD161208 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Beijing -- Opponent of Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The delegates of the second special General Assembly session on disarmament are discussing the vital issues of averting the threat of a nuclear war, achieving disarmament and preserving peace. Their attention is riveted to the new initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the realistic proposals of the developing and some other countries and their calls for advances in all directions wherever opportunities open up for the limitation and a cardinal reduction of armaments.

Many expected with certain interest a statement at the session by the Chinese foreign minister who has not made a single constructive proposal while in the United Nations. This time, too, the Chinese representative spoke in a spirit traditional for Beijing. His speech was filled with outspoken and camouflaged slander of the USSR's foreign policy with the purpose of distorting its constructive and realistic initiatives aimed at disarmament and preserving world peace.

The Chinese representative turned upside down well-known facts. Disregarding the facts of history, he presented the matter in such a way as if the United States had not initiated every new spiral of the arms race but only "responded" each time to a challenge. He fully ignored the fact that the United States puts into production ever new, still more destructive systems of missile-nuclear armaments and new types of chemical weapons. He even "forgot" about such statements of Washington as those on the possibility of a first nuclear strike and launching a "limited nuclear war". Such an "analysis", or to be more exact, falsification of factors behind international tension, fully agrees with the Pentagon's and NATO's propaganda and represents a justification of the arms race which is being stepped up by the imperialists.

The foreign minister of the People's Republic of China also set forth Beijing's position on questions of disarmament. It is essentially aimed at leaving the PRC outside the process of disarmament and at postponing its participation in this matter to some indefinite future. He said that the Soviet Union and the United States should stop all nuclear tests and any development and production of nuclear weapons and reduce by 50 per cent all types of their nuclear weapons and vehicles for them.

It is only then that China together with all nuclear powers can "consider" favourably a reduction of nuclear armaments. In other words, let the other powers disarm themselves, on Chinese conditions, while Beijing will wait while continuing in the meantime its nuclear tests and building up its nuclear potential. Such a position is tantamount to a demand for a unilateral disarmament of the "super powers", in the first place the Soviet Union, and to an actual refusal by Beijing to take part in working out constructive and mutually-acceptable measures for stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament. It also shows Beijing's desire to avoid assuming any commitments that might tie its hands in carrying through its militaristic plans.

The statement of the Chinese representative shows that in accordance with its hegemonistic foreign policy course Beijing continues to stick to its negativist positions in the disarmament issue.

LIFE IN PANJSHER DISTRICT 'RETURNING TO NORMAL'

PM161059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent R. Musin article: "Life Is Returning to Normal"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Jun -- The working people's life in Panjsher District, north of the Afghan capital, which was recently completely cleared of counterrevolutionary gangs, is returning to normal. About 2,000 units of U.S.-Chinese, and British-made weapons, hundreds of thousands of cartridges, over 100 large-caliber antiaircraft guns and over 350 antitank mines were captured during an operation conducted there, the newspaper HAQIAQT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR reports:

After several months of difficult trials, terror, violence and pillage by bandits, peasants, artisans and tradesmen are now living in conditions of peace and are working calmly, no longer in fear of raids by cutthroats. Nowadays, Panjsher District is receiving volunteer detachments of PDPA members, who are expected not only to defend the peaceful labor of the district's inhabitants but also to explain the aims and tasks now facing revolutionary Afghanistan, combat illiteracy and restore the economy.

In various settlements in the district rallies are being held during which working people express gratitude to the DRA's armed forces for their assistance in combating the bandits. Schools -- about 100 of which were damaged -- are being rebuilt, and clinics and medical centers burned by the gangs are receiving their first patients. Peasants, artisans and above all those who suffered most from the bandits' barbarous attacks are receiving food and other necessities.

SECOND STAGE OF DRA AGRARIAN REFORM DETAILED

PM151201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 5

[Leonid Mironov's "Commentator's Column": "Second Stage"]

[Text] Kabul -- The implementation of the second stage of land reform has begun in the DRA, the aim being to create a democratic system of land relations in the interests of the working peasantry, who account for approximately 85 percent of the country's population.

Since the April Revolution, significant agrarian transformations have taken place in Afghanistan, as a result of which 296,000 peasant families have received plots of land. The reform, however, has met with fierce resistance from counterrevolutionary feudal landowning circles, who enjoy support from abroad. Internal and external reaction stopped at nothing to hinder the reform. Damage was also done by the errors permitted earlier. Thus, no provision was made for resolving the water question in the course of implementation of the first stage.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government have detailed a program for continuing democratic land reform. The main tasks are the organization of a water distribution system, an increase in material and financial aid to peasants, assistance to agricultural cooperatives and the implementation of work in rural localitions on the construction and repair of irrigation systems, roads, schools and hospitals. About 74,000 hectares of land confiscated from fuedalists will be distributed among 74,000 families of needy peasants. Issuing the new type of documents for ownership of plots of land has already begun in the provinces of Kabul, Balkh, Nangarhar and Baghlan. Peasants in the eight central provinces will receive them this year.

In its agrarian policy the people's power proceeds on the basis that only by eliminating the fuedal system is it possible to open up scope for production forces and create conditions in which the peasant can directly enjoy the fruits of his labor and increase the production of agricultural products in society's interests.

The PDPA and the DRA Government intend to follow consistently and persistently a course of democratic resolution of the agrarian question. "Working peasants", the PDPA's recently adopted action program says, "are being allocated plots of land sufficient for a secure, worthy life for their families. The state guarantees the right to land ownership and will do everything to help each owner to make effective use of his land and increase the production of marketable output."

A new social structure and new agrarian relations are being created in the Afghan countryside today by the people's power, with the active participation of the peasant masses. The implementation of land and water reform in the DRA is the realization of the Afghan working peasantry's age-old dream of a fair distribution of land and water, and so is meeting with increasing support everywhere.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN

PM161345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Special correspondent Col A. Sgibnev report under the rubric "From an Afghan Notebook": "The Revolution Will Conquer"]

[Text] Kabul, Moscow -- "Wake up!" Afghan Lt (Yunis) Khan cried perkily in Russian, lifting the tent flap.

Wake up? Well, dear comrade, we had been on our feet a long time, still in the ravine leading to the camp, and the sunlight had not yet reached us. Capt Sergey Chistyy and Sr Lt Anatoliy Budey exchanged friendly greetings with (Yunis) and then, over a cup of the traditional tea, reported to him that everything was ready for departure and that the regimental commander had even advised taking the band along. "What is the use of a subbotnik without music?" he said.

Incidentally, the word "subbotnik" is new to the Afghan dialects. So is "voskresnik" [Sunday work]. They arrived with the Soviet people and have already become relatively firmly established not only in conversation, but in life itself. In Kabul, for instance, hundreds of thousands of people assemble for subbotniks to improve amenities in the city. Through the population's enthusiasm, several dozen hospitals, schools and sites for the campaign against illiteracy have been erected in Qandahar, Qonduz, Ghazni, Jalalabad and Keshem, and more than 300 houses belonging to the families of heroes of the revolution who fell in battles against the dushmans have been repaired.

And nobody can remember a subbotnik or voskresnik, the Afghans told me, without Soviet soldiers and officers working alongside, armed with spades, picks and trowels. And what dances there are afterward, what songs, and how many cigarettes are smoked over unhurried, frank conversation....

"The village elders invite you and us to a subbotnik," Lt (Yunis) Khan said. That was a week ago. Exercises had only just ended in which Soviet and Afghan subunits -- not for the first time -- worked together. Vehicles, weapons and people were cooling down on a wide, rocky plateau after the "fighting." One of our soldiers, seizing the opportunity, took up an accordion and the soulful, tender melody, full of the whispering of birches and the breath of quiet Moscow nights, gripped the heart and called us to follow. Amused, throaty cries coming from the direction of the slumbering armored carriers announced the opening of a mobile hairdressing salon, where a Pashto who, only 24 hours previously, had distinguished himself in suppressing a long-term "enemy" emplacement was working miracles.

Then the elders appeared. They looked out of place against the background of army dress and hardware -- each wearing a tall turban, a short quilted caftan and baggy white trousers. But when they started to speak, at first with constraint and slowly, but then with increasing animation, they rapidly became part of the general military milieu and of the atmosphere of closeness established between the participants in the many days of exercises.

"We are grateful that you are here"; the elders, not hiding their emotion, came up to the servicemen (Soviet and Afghan), shook their hands with both of their own hands as a token of special respect, and wished them happiness. "Your presence ensures that we have calm, freedom and the joy of a new life. That new life is spreading everywhere and its results are becoming increasingly evident. Please come to our village for a subbotnik -- you will see how the peasants by voluntary agreement will restore the irrigation system which was destroyed by the enemies, and at the same time you can help. After all, you are used to machinery, you have many skills...."

So a week later, as agreed, the village had guests. The villagers all assembled to greet them with smiles and words of welcome. Sergey Chisty and Anatoliy Budey noticed that fighters from the self-defense detachment were posted on the hills all around to ensure that nobody arrived uninvited to hinder the festival of collective labor. Afghan soldiers especially selected for guarding the subbotnik joined them. Well dressed, with the bearing of real soldiers and with their submachineguns slung across their shoulders, these men, yesterday's peasants appointed by the will of the revolution to take up arms, inspired strength and confidence in the people.

"Shall we start?" the elder asked.

"Let's start!" came the reply. Subbotniks usually open with a meeting. Today the sky was scowling as if it meant it, so there was no time to lose. Only the band's trumpets filled the square with the sounds of a folk refrain popular in this province -- the music did not stop even out in the fields. Only the children, accompanying the soldiers to their work place, chanted enthusiastically: "Tashakor! Tashakor!", which means thank you. In their eyes, their gestures, their natural enthusiasm there was a feeling of newborn affection and trust, and you could not help thinking that children's hearts cannot be deceived, that they make no mistakes in their sympathies.

The heat of the common cause soon gripped everyone -- adults and children. Spades flew over heads as if synchronized, tossing the soil away -- the irrigation ditches were straightened out before people's very eyes, becoming wider, more spacious. The blows of iron on iron rang out clearly and gratifyingly in people's ears -- Soviet soldiers and officers, having taken on the most troublesome task, were repairing the water intake and distribution installations which had been mutilated by dushman mines. During breaks some of the peasants went closer to them to admire their harmonious, deft work. The example of the shuravi, as Soviet people are respectfully called in Afghanistan, for these people who had spent centuries enslaved, was an inspiring lift, a magnetic picture of their own future -- which is already taking shape and gaining strength.

Nevertheless, we did not get by without a meeting. It arose spontaneously, right by the army trucks which were ready for the return journey. When the village square was again filled with people as in the morning, one of the elders turned to the servicemen -- Soviet and Afghan -- and said:

"You will always remain in our hearts, in gratitude and respect. We will make no secret of the fact that we look on you with concern when you started your exercises recently, we feared you would trample on everything and break everything. To the joy of the inhabitants, not a single clod of arable land suffered, not a single sapling perished; you treated everything carefully, solicitously, as if it were your own. Nor will your presence for the subbotnik today be forgotten!"

The elder waited until the shouts of approval for his words and conclusions to die down, and added, his voice growing sterner:

"Our enemies slander you and spread all kinds of lies, particularly on the radio from Pakistan and China. Now it is easier for us to understand what is truth and what is abuse, and we will sweep away the abuse like ass's dung...."

Lt (Yunis) Kahn announced that Pvt Ikram Akhmedov would speak on behalf of the Soviet servicemen. Applause broke out in various places and we could hear people saying "dustan aziz", that is, dear friend. At the same moment Ikram heard a shout of "commissar" -- not a very loud shout, with no apparent hostility.

"Yes, I am a commissar," the soldier began, smiling a frank, friendly smile to all those present, "but I am not a commissar by post or title but by desire, by conviction. It is not difficult for me to preach what I profess myself. What I believe in, what is part of my consciousness, is in my blood. Ask anyone who has come here, anyone who stayed behind at the camp: They will say the same thing. We were raised by one school -- the Soviet school, one society -- Soviet society. I stand before you, dear comrades, to say how close and understandable your aims and desires, your difficulties and joys are to us. In every letter my parents write: Serve honorably, be a brother and a friend to the Afghans, help them to uphold the revolution and defend it against its enemies."

The elder grasped the soldier with the red star on his cap in a fatherly embrace and then raised his hands above his head, calling for silence:

"Thank you, envoys from our great northern neighbors, thank you for not leaving us alone to face the mortal threat in our difficult hour. I have already spoken of this when I opened the meeting, and I say it again now that we are parting. When you write home, send greetings from us to your relatives and friends. Tell them that we are firm on the side of the revolution, that we will not give up to anyone the freedom and land we have received from the revolution!"

The sky above the village was dark and starless, yet it appeared clear and reassuring. Not a rustle to be heard, not so much as the cry of a startled bird, only occasionally in the distance did the volunteer self-defense fighters on night duty call to each other. The inhabitants of the village, finally tiring of the raids by gangs drilled by hired advisers, had rightly decided: "We cannot do without rifles yet, the rifle and the hoe must always be side by side...."

Lt Col Nikolay Nikolayevich Svidin, who had just returned from a tour of the villages, spoke of the signs of new developments in Afghan life and the strengthening of our ties with the population. The army trucks -- Soviet and Afghan -- carrying movie equipment, a medical center and amateur artistic facilities had traveled as much as 1,000 km. But it is not the kilometers which are most important in the end, Nikolay Nikolayevich said, correcting himself, but deeds, deeds which enter the population's memories and represent us, our country, our truth. And in this, Lieutenant Colonel Svidin stresses, we are particularly grateful to the Afghan officers, whenever they go anywhere for inspirational and propaganda purposes, they never forget to invite their Soviet friends.

That was the case this time. True, at the first halt the plan was unexpectedly disrupted: A torrential downpour struck at dawn and torrents of mud rushed furiously down from the hills, submerging the streets and roads. It was necessary to form rescue teams without a second's delay. And everyone saw that here were some masters, here were some heroes! They quickly started up the motor of the primitive power plant, which had been swamped by the wave; they scattered sand and gravel over the area near the bridge which had suffered most of all, leveled it out and tramped it down; they rescued children driven onto the school roof by the flood.... A local photographer later recorded for posterity those who had particularly distinguished themselves, among them Pvt Karim Azimov, Sgt Shabet Saidov, Ensign Aleksander Leonidivich Karach....

The sun came out at noon, coming to people's assistance. The ground dried out, the irrigation canals grew quiet, the schoolchildren shoveled the debris into piles. In the settlement square, the traditional site for assemblies, rallies and meetings, Sr Lt Nikolay Stepanov unfolded illustrated display boards. The political worker drew the attention of his new acquaintances to the large red inscription in the center: "The great fraternity of the Soviet peoples."

"We have a great holiday this year -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Permit me to be your guide through this exhibition of ours, which the soldiers have made as a gift to you...."

People gradually moved toward the exhibition. Colored reproductions of pictures, photographs, figures, documents, statements -- an unfamiliar world was opened up before the Afghans. An unfamiliar, largely incomprehensible world, yet highly attractive! Nearly every sentence uttered by Stepanov was followed by a question. How is your state administered? How are the republics represented in the USSR Supreme Soviet? Do they have equal rights? Don't the big peoples oppress the small ones? And they listened to him like a teacher! There were also naive questions which appeared odd to us, dictated by ignorance, slander, the malicious alien propaganda that had been drummed into them, but the senior lieutenant -- good for him! -- answered calmly, patiently, in a friendly way. Some cases he handed over to his comrades, with whom he had come from working on the subbotnik.

"They say that the Russians prohibit you, the inhabitants of central Asia, from leaving the confines of your own republics?" A mullah asked.

"I am a Tadzhik," Pvt Zura Akhmedov replied, "and I am not yet 20, but I have visited dozens of cities in Russia, the Ukraine, the Baltic region. If you like I could give you the addresses of my relatives living in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Bobruysk...."

"Can Uzbeks, Turkmens and Tadzhiks marry Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians?"

"Do the Russians make you Muslims convert to their faith?"

Privates Raim Khadyrov and Sayburkhon Khafizov had only just stepped back after giving exhaustive answers when a girl stood up beside Nikolay Stepanov, doing something which seemed impossible. For one thing, she was without a chador, and for another she dared to speak in the company only of men.

"I went to Soviet central Asia," the girl said, looking boldly around the square, "when my elder sister was studying there. It is my dream to see our life like theirs in every way! People there are free, the master there is the person who works...."

It was the same all the way. In some villages the meetings were tinged with warmth and fraternal mutual understanding from the very first. In others, on the contrary, wariness could be detected. Then apologies, -- sincere, warm apologies -- when they learned why we had come, what our concerns and aspirations are. Talks on political topics started up. Some of the younger people hurried to see a movie or listen to music. The sick went timidly, terribly timidly ("What if they suddenly ask for a lot of money?") to the doctor, Captain of Medical Services Valeriy Girich, but they were in no hurry to leave him, seeking to obtain the most detailed medical consultation possible.

And again questions, questions: How is it possible for study and medical treatment to be free? An unfamiliar, incomprehensible and highly attractive world!

The meeting was drawing to a close in the village of (Davdirabat), the last on the agitation raid's route. Afghan Officer (Karimshakh), who had been awarded an order for bravery and courage in fighting the enemy, had just spoken. "The revolution will conquer!" he said, and the peasants repeated after him: "The revolution will conquer!"

(Karimshakh) was replaced at the microphone by political Worker Lt Col Nikolay Nikolayevich Svidin. He spoke of the Soviet land, of the Soviet Army and its heroes, and ended his speech with the same words as the Afghan officer:

"The revolution will conquer!"

A meeting was in progress. People and mountains were listening, listening to the truth, which is stronger than any weapons....

KAMPUCHEA'S CHEA SIM INTERVIEWED AFTER USSR TOUR

PM161157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk interview with Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean Peoples's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly and Chairman of the Kampuchea United Front of National Construction and Defense Council: "Along the Road of Friendship"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has been on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the end of the visit Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchea United Front of National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Council and head of the delegation, granted an interview to IZVESTIYA special correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk.

First of all, Chea Sim said, I wish to take this opportunity once again to express profound gratitude on the delegation's behalf to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the entire fraternal Soviet people for the warm, cordial welcome given us on your soil.

The Soviet people's cordiality and heartfelt fraternal attitude were what we constantly noticed during our tour. This was the case everywhere the delegation happened to go: in Moscow, Kirgizia and Leningrad. We received further confirmation of the distinterested support and assistance which the Communist Party and government of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people have given and are giving the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

This visit has enabled us to see with our own eyes and to be profoundly aware of the numerous successes in all spheres of life which the Soviet land has achieved over the years of socialist development under the CPSU's leadership. We have been able to evaluate the magnitude of the tasks which your people have had and are having to resolve on the path of building the material and technical base of communism.

The successes of the land of the soviets inspire us in the cause of building a new Kampuchea and achieving its flowering and further development. This visit has enriched us with new experience. We value highly our Soviet friends' experience, which will be of great significance during the building of a new society on ancient Khmer soil.

Over the past 3 years, the head of the Kampuchean delegation went on to point out, under the leadership of the KRPR, the PRK Government and the KUFNCD and thanks to our people's selfless efforts, as well as the timely and disinterested assistance of the SRV, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community countries, People's Kampuchea has scored considerable successes in many spheres of life.

It is possible to speak, in particular, of our country's great successes in the political sphere. Today the whole world sees that the people of Kampuchea have really become the masters of their land and acquired the right independently to decide their fate, and that ideological and political unity is strengthening in our society. Graphic confirmation of this was provided by the holding in May 1981 of a general election to the PRK National Assembly, which adopted the new constitution 1 year ago. The National Assembly election was held on a truly democcratic basis and inscribed a truly historic page in our country's annals.

In 1981 natural conditions were not conducive to the development of agricultural production in the republic. Drought and floods prevented us from fully implementing the plans outlined in that sphere. Nevertheless, under the KPRP's leadership and through the people's joint efforts, we managed to a considerable extent to make up for the losses incurred.

The living standards of the Kampuchean population are rising steadily. The functioning of transport communications has been restored everywhere -- which contributes to the timely delivery of materials and food to the provinces, thereby ensuring that the people's most urgent needs are met. Appreciable progress can be noted also in the sphere of public health. And this is characteristic of both cities and rural localities. This is important, because we attach great significance to improving the population's health, which was severely undermined during the years when the antipopular pro-Beijing regime was in power. Today 31 hospitals, 129 pharmacies and 1,080 outpatient clinics are functioning in the country.

The doors of primary and secondary schools, a medical faculty, a pharmaceutical faculty, a teaching institute and a Khmer-Soviet friendship institute are now open to young people. Active work is being done to eliminate illiteracy and revive cultural traditions and national customs.

Of course, 3 years is a very short time on the historical plane, but during this time we have managed to overcome tremendous difficulties and lay successful foundations for the country's future development.

People's Kampuchea is faced with important soicoeconomic tasks. They must be resolved under complex international conditions. However, we are fully resolved to make every effort to strengthen the revolution's gains and develop it in depth.

The strengthening of all-around cooperation, friendship and solidarity with the socialist community countries is assuming great significance for us in this connection. For us this is not just a factor guaranteeing Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and progress. These relations may be viewed as a positive factor in the cause of strengthening confidence and stability throughout Southeast Asia.

Relations between the PRK and the Soviet Union are enjoying ever greater development with every passing year, Chea Sim emphasized in conclusion. Our delegation's visit has also been fruitful in this sense. We were most interested in familiarizing ourselves with the work of the supreme organs of state power in the USSR and union republics and of local soviets of people's deputies and with the life of the Soviet people, who are celebrating the USSR's 60th anniversary this year. As I have already said, much of what we have seen we intend to utilize at home. I am sure that the relations of profound, fruitful friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will develop steadily.

ALLEGATIONS OF VIETNAMESE FORCED LABOR SCORNED

PM161503 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 82 p 3

[A. Polekhin "International Sketch": "This Dense Taiga...Lie"]

[Text] "Sit down, gentlemen!" The chairman's voice boomed through the hall. "By the way, here are the representatives of the press," he said, with a welcoming smile for those entering. "I hope they will provide objective coverage of our meeting, which has been preceded by a titanic analysis of documents and facts. I think we'll start with the facts. My colleague, please."

A gray-haired old man, preserving his bearing despite his years, rose from the next chair....

"Here are the latest reports," he reported efficiently. "The Soviet press cites figures about a colossal increase in underground main pipeline systems in the country: '220,000 km underground -- that is the Soviet Union's system of main pipelines.' An impressive increase in the volume of work in the current 5-year plan is also reported...."

"What, they are stepping up the pace even today?" a voice was heard from the auditorium. "What about our embargoes, sanctions and bans?"

"That is what I would like to talk about," the next speaker hastened to say. "The Soviets have achieved such speed in laying pipelines because of their unrestrained exploitation of...Vietnamese. Yes, yes, gentlemen. It is true. The secret of the Russians' success lies in the use of tens of thousands of that country's inhabitants. They are settling the boundless taiga with Vietnamese and making them work from dawn till dusk...."

Of course, we are not about to assert that precisely these arguments were used by the participants in recent American Senate hearings. But it is likely that such arguments were cited, precisely in order to establish "whether Vietnamese workers are being used as forced (?!) labor on the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline." That much is recorded in the American press.

This lie, as monstrous and dense as the taiga itself, did not emerge by accident. The United States, after suffering failure in its large-scale operation to wreck the major contract between Western Europe and the Soviet Union for the delivery of natural gas, has launched a frenzied propaganda campaign, of which the fables about alleged forced work by Vietnamese in the USSR form a part. This vile fabrication was at once taken up by the U.S. "free press," and inventions about the "half million Vietnamese workers who work in isolation from the local population in terrible northern conditions" were launched on the world.

What can one say about this slander campaign? Over the years of cooperation with fraternal Vietnam 62,000 qualified Vietnamese workers have been trained in our country and in the SRV with the help of Soviet specialists. Some 13,000 young Vietnamese men and women have received higher education in Soviet VUZ's. And today several thousand young envoys from the SRV are in the USSR, studying at institutes and technical schools and at enterprises.

As for Washington's slanderous flights of fancy, we reply: The Soviet Union, gentlemen, has enough potential of its own to successfully implement plans for constructing major gas pipelines. And these plans are being successfully put into practice despite the sanctions, embargoes and bans from across the ocean, not to mention the slander.... And all this is being done by Soviet people themselves, armed with the country's modern machinery. And you may be sure, gentlemen, that they will complete the task despite your grumbling....

In the meantime, the American Senate hearings go on. After all, people pay quite well for lies and slander against the Soviet Union in the United States, and still better for lies about the taiga and Siberia.

ARKHIPOV, KATUSHEV RECEIVE SRV VICE CHAIRMEN

OW161434 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 14 June received Comrade To Huu, SRV Council of Ministers vice chairman. Comrade Katushev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, has received comrade Tran Quynh, SRV council of ministers vice chairman.

They discussed the continued development and raising of the efficiency of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

BIRYUKOV COMMENT ON U.S. ROLE IN PACIFIC

LD111956 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 11 Jun 82

["Whence the Threat to the Pacific Ocean" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow 11 June TASS -- During the hearings on this question, held in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress, Walter Stoessel, undersecretary of state, and Fred Ikle, undersecretary of defense, alleged that such a threat emanates, of all countries, from the Soviet Union. Without taking the trouble to adduce facts, they spoke about some "aggressive designs" of the USSR, about a "build up of Soviet military might" in the region, etc. At the same time, these officials strove to create the impression that the objective of the U.S. policy in the region (and the "adjacent Indian Ocean" is included in the region with mounting frequency) is to "keep the peace."

Hardly anyone who knows the U.S. policy in the region not from declarations but rather from practical actions of Washington would agree to such allegations. Throughout almost a whole century and especially after the Second World War, the U.S. policy in the region aimed at making the Pacific Ocean into an "American internal lake".

Today, the second largest concentration of military bases and outposts of the USA abroad is situated precisely there -- the staging areas for blackmail and aggression against sovereign states. Plying the waters of the ocean are over 90 big warships, including 6 to 7 aircraft carriers, and there are hundreds of aircraft, including the strategic "B-52" bombers. It is here that a first task force of the most advanced submarines with the first strike weapons -- the Trident ballistic nuclear missiles -- will be sent to in the near future. And, finally, it is there, in the Far East, that the strength of the U.S. Armed Forces during the past year alone was increased by 11,000 servicemen, surpassing the figure of 135,000, and where the strength of the Seventh Fleet also went up by over one third. The U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman makes no secret of the aims of this build up: to achieve a clear superiority over the Soviet naval fleet, to turn the Soviets into an isolated island so that the Americans could own the rest of the world.

But this military build-up aims not only against the Soviet Union. In trying to substantiate the U.S. military budget for 1983 fiscal year, the makers of the budget invoked the need "to assure U.S. access to the most important resources" abroad.

"The vital importance" of this "enormous area" from the U.S. Western coast to the eastern coast of Africa, from the Arctic to the Antarctic was stressed by Fred Ikle. The Pacific Ocean is a transit route for many strategic resurces of vital importance to the USA and its allies, he went on to say, forgetting that these same resources are no less important for the states of the region where they are extracted. William Clark, assistant to the president for national security affairs, recently asserted that U.S. interests may also be jeopardized by actions of states or entities other than the USSR. He said the USA could not reject in advance any variants that might be needed for the protection of U.S. vital interests.

How the USA and its allies are preparing to protect these interests, or to be more precise to arrogate themselves the "right" to plunder the resources of the developing countries of the region, is not difficult to guess. One can judge about this by their conduct in the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, by their position regarding Israel's aggression against Arabs, by their past adventures whose victims were many states of the region.

No, it is not the Soviet Union offering a broad and concrete programme of making the world ocean a zone of peace that the threat to the Pacific Ocean emanates from. This threat lies in the claim to world domination laid by U.S. imperialism and its NATO partners as well as its allies in Beijing which, in the words of Walter Stoessel, is at present regarded by the USA as an important component of its strategy of confrontation both with the USSR and on the global scale.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON STREET DISORDERS

LD161520 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw June 16 TASS -- Most of the Polish society stand for tranquility, order and security, for overcoming economic and other complexities. They actively toil to restore national concord and revive social life, writes TRYBUNA LUDU. The newspaper meanwhile stresses that the opponents of the normalization of the situation are ready to use any means to thwart the process.

Groups of provocateurs tried to arrange street disorders in Wroclaw, Gdansk and Nowa Huta last Sunday, the PAP news agency reports. Thus, in Wroclaw about 500 thugs attacked a number of public buildings. In Nowa Huta a raid was made on the militia commissariat: militia-men who stood on guard of public order were attacked. According to reports of the Ministry of the Interior of the Polish People's Republic, 23 militia-men were wounded in those provocative sallies, six of them are in a grave condition. The Ministry of the Interior noted that about 200 trouble shooters were detained in the above three cities. Curfew was again imposed in Wroclaw.

The Polish press points out that hostile sallies were not supported by workers and citizens. The participants in those sallies were mainly teenagers who were instigated by hostile elements from "Solidarity" known by their subversive activity. The press also notes that groups of trouble shooters started forming predominantly at Polish Roman Catholic churches during Sunday divine services. In this connection it is emphasized that the responsibility for the provocations aimed at maintaining tension in some Polish cities is borne by those who assist that. The public of the country strongly denounces the provocative actions of anti-socialist elements.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PONOMAREV, ZIMYANIN

LD161802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the republic, today received the heads and members of delegations of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries taking part in the international theoretical conference on the theme of the work of Georgi Dimitrov and our times. Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Zimyanin secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting on the Soviet side. In the course of a cordial and friendly talk, the activity of Georgi Dimitrov and his contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and worker's movement, in the struggle against fascism and war, and for peace, democracy and soical progress, was given high appraisal.

GROMYKO MEETS SFRY'S MOJSOV IN NEW YORK

LD162314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2235 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 17 Jun (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR foreign minister, has had a meeting with L. Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY. During a conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, they had an exchange of views on international problems of interest to both the Soviet Union and to Yugoslavia. Special attention was paid to the halt of the arms race and disarmament, which are the topics being discussed by the special session of the UN General Assembly. The Yugoslav side made a high appraisal of the new Soviet initiative on forestalling nuclear war, which was set out in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the special session of the UN General Assembly. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of bilateral Soviet-Yugoslav relations. They noted that the prospects for their further development in political, economic and other spheres are good.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON SFRY 'ECONOMIC NATIONALISM'

PM111051 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 22, on 28 May, carries on pages 26-27, under the headline "Quest for Solutions," a 2,200-word Belgrade dispatch from own correspondent L. Kharkov on the problems created for Yugoslavia by the tendency toward regional economic autarky or "economic nationalism," which means that regions pursue their own "narrow interests" which "conflict with the public interests of the whole country." Kharkov describes the public debate about this tendency that is underway in the SFRY and concludes as follows: "In conversation with your correspondent Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said:

"It must not be that the narrow interests of individual regions conflict with the broad public interests. We must create the appropriate opinion over this. We must strengthen the role of the LCY as the expresser of the common vital interests of the working class and as the uniting force in society."

GDR PROTESTS W. BERLIN BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM160925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun -- The GDR Foreign Ministry today made a resolute protest to the West Berlin Senat in connection with serious provocations recently committed in the region of the GDR state border.

As an ADN report points out, the GDR Foreign Ministry insistently urges the West Berlin Senat to ensure order and security on the state border and to suppress the provocative actions of forces hostile to detente. The hope was expressed that West Berlin's competent authorities will take all necessary measures to prevent such provocations in the future.

GDR VOLKSKAMMER OFFICIAL VISITS USSR

PM151427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Guests from GDR"]

[Text] A group of members of the GDR Volkskammer Secretariat headed by H. Kelle, chief of the Volkskammer Secretariat, visited the Soviet Union 7 through 11 June. The guests from the GDR had meetings and conversations at the RSFSR and Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums and familiarized themselves with the structure and work of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium apparatus.

GDR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD151912 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] A GDR government delegation arrived in Moscow today to take part in the 30th meeting of the GDR-USSR joint government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. It is headed by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gerhard Schuerer.

PRAVDA REPORT ON USSR-BELGIAN PARTY TALKS

PM091033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A Belgian Communist Party (PCB) delegation comprising L. van Geyt, chairman of the PCB; J. Debrouwere, Politburo member and national secretary of the PCB Central Committee; and R. Dussart, member of the PCB Central Committee Politburo, was in Moscow from 26 through 28 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Belgian comrades had a meeting with a CPSU delegation comprising B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Karitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee.

In a comradely conversation the CPSU and PCB representative exchanged information on their parties' activity and also discussed some questions of mutual interest pertaining to the international situation. The Belgian comrades talked in detail about the work of the 24th PCB Congress and their party's activity in defense of living standards, employment and democratic gains against the offensive of rightwing bosses' and government forces and for a progressive way out of the crisis, and also about communists' participation, with broad circles of progressive forces, in the movement for peace and against any Belgian involvement in the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The CPSU delegation talked about the Soviet people's labor accomplishments in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the economic, social and cultural spheres, about the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet state's great activity in the international arena in implementing the Peace Program for the Eighties and about the new peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev.

Both delegations unanimously stressed that in the present exacerbated international conditions resulting from the Reagan administration's desire to revert to the policy of confrontation, the important task is to ensure the expansion of mass struggle by various political and social forces on a broad, unified platform in defense of peace and the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and for a radical improvement of the international situation. The CPSU and PCB will continue to develop contacts and cooperation geared to attaining these goals.

USSR COOPERATION EXPERTS LEAVE FOR DENMARK

LD081346 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow 8 June TASS -- A delegation of Soviet experts left for Denmark by air today to attend a regular session of the permanently functioning working group for economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Denmark.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade that a wide range of matters connected with further expansion of economic relations between the two countries are to be considered at the session.

In recent years Soviet-Danish goods turnover has been continuously growing, amounting to 460 million roubles in 1981, over a third more than the 1980 level. Imports from Denmark has grown sharply -- 2.5 times over, whereas the sale of Soviet commodities have somewhat diminished. The Soviet Union supplies Denmark with petroleum, lumber, passenger cars, chemical products and other commodities, and purchases, in the main, equipment for various branches of the Soviet industry and, in particular, for the food, chemical and instrument-making industries and agriculture. The import of fresh-frozen poultry, fabrics and clothes has become considerable, too. The working group intends to devote main attention to the development of economic cooperation in the field of machinery and equipment.

DANISH CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

PM041515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark [DKP] party workers and activists headed by P. Emanuel, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the DKP Central Committee, has visited the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for interparty ties. The Danish comrades visited the Belorussian SSR as well as Moscow. The delegation had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the USSR Gosplan and familiarized itself with the work of party and trade union organizations in industrial and agricultural enterprises to fulfill the 16th CPSU Congress decisions.

The members of the delegation made a high assessment of Soviet people's achievements in the spheres of the economy and social and cultural development and stressed the importance of the CPSU's foreign policy course for the cause of peace.

BRIEFS

USSR-UK SOCIETY -- Moscow June 11 TASS -- The Union of the Soviet Friendship Societies, the "USSR-Great Britain" Society and the British Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR have signed in Moscow today a joint programme providing for the development of cultural cooperation, including exchange of delegations, students, exhibitions as well as the holding of other activities in the Soviet Union and Britain. The two-year programme was signed by the vice-president of the "USSR-Great Britain" Society, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yuriy Kukushkin and president of the Society for Cultural Ties With the USSR Lord Hugh Jenkins, who is also vice-president of the British "Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament." [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 11 Jun 82 LD]

USSR-SWEDEN RADIO-TV PROTOCOL -- Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS -- The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting (Gosteleradio) and the Swedish National Radio have signed a working protocol on cooperation in 1982 here today. It provides for a further increase in radio broadcasts about the life of the Soviet and Swedish peoples and mutual assistance in the preparation of programs about the most important events in the USSR and Sweden. Special attention is paid to material devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 3 Jun 82 LD]

USSR-NORWAY CP CONFERENCE -- Moscow, 5 Jun, TASS -- A meeting has taken place at the CPSU Central Committee between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee international section, and H. Kleven, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party. During the talks there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of solidarity and internationalism, which are characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the Norwegian Communist Party. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4 PM]

'ARAFAT APPEALS FOR TOP-LEVEL UN INVESTIGATION

LD170536 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York Jun 17 TASS — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has asked the community of nations immediately to send a top-level U.N. commission to investigate the crimes which the Israeli Armed Forces have perpetrated and continue to perpetrate in Lebanon. I demand that the United Nations put an end to the criminal invasion and ensure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 509, his message to the U.N. secretary general says.

The Israeli invasion carried out with the complete and unlimited military, political, diplomatic and financial support of the United States has already caused massive death and destruction, the message stresses. According to tentative estimates, 30,000 people have been killed or wounded and another 10,000 are missing. There are about 800,000 refugees.

U.S., ISRAELI AMBITIONS IN LEBANON DISCUSSED

No U.S. Condemnation

LD161552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] As Palestinians are being killed at the hands of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, Washington is seeking ways of benefitting from the situation that has arisen in Lebanon since Tel Aviv's aggression. According to AP, U.S. Secretary of State Haig has already made it known more than once that the United States could take part in a so-called multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, thus creating yet another strategic bridgehead in the Near East. Political observers do not discount the possibility that Israeli Prime Minister Begin has left to discuss this question with the Washington administration. The same AP correspondent notes that Washington's and Tel Aviv's aims in Lebanon coincide in all important aspects. This is why the officials of the two countries act in such accord. Israeli forces are striking at the PLO as planned, trying to destory it entirely and create a government in which the dominant role would be played by the rightwing Christians in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the Washington administration is refraining from any condemnation of Israel's aggression.

U.S.-Israeli 'Deal'

LD162120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun (TASS) -- The situation in Lebanon remains critical. The United States and Israel are making attempts to consolidate to the advantage of the aggressor the situation which has come about in the country. For these purposes ultimatum demands are being made on Lebanon, backed up by a demonstration of crude military force and the threat to destroy the capital, Beirut, which is encircled by Israeli troops.

American representative Habib, jointly with the Israeli command, have essentially set for Lebanon a number of political conditions which put in question the sovereignty of that country and its future existence.

In light of the latest events it is becoming evident that the design of the United States and Israel consisted -- by means of occupation of Lebanese territory by Israeli troops -- of removing it from the overall struggle of the Arabs against the imperialist plans of the United States in the Middle East. That which the United States unsuccessfully tried to do with the aid of American troops in 1958, the present administration is trying to do by the hands of the Israeli brasshats.

It is not fortuitous that Israel's invasion was preceded by a deal between Washington and Tel Aviv on so-called "strategic cooperation," directed against the national liberation movements in this region. Massive deliveries of modern American arms to Israel were effected, which were used in the aggression against the Lebanon.

On the eve of the Israeli attack on Lebanon, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon was in the United States, where he held talks with top American military leaders. The aggression was in full swing when Israeli Prime Minister Begin received confirmation of his invitation; today he arrived in the United States for talks on examining the new situation in the region resulting from the latest events.

During the invasion, the spearhead of the Israeli strike was directed above all against the Palestine resistance movement, forces which stood in the way of U.S. and Israeli plans for the decapitation of the Palestinian people, plans for the solution of the Palestine problem on the basis of the notorious "administrative autonomy," worked out at Camp David.

The victims of the Israeli, or to be more exact, the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon have been the Palestinian people, against whom a policy of genocide is being pursued. According to incomplete figures, 30,000 people have already fallen victim to this policy of annihilation. More than half a million people have been forced to abandon their possessions and homes and to seek refuge in the north of the country.

So far the United States has neither condemned these actions nor uttered a single word in defense of human rights, about which American representatives are usually willing to go to great pains to speak at forums and on any pretext.

The United States is trying to extract for itself political and military-strategic advantages out of the situation in Lebanon. In the administration they do not conceal the fact (and this was mentioned by Secretary of State Haig), that Washington links definite political and military-strategic calculations with the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. According to Haig, the United States will favor a continuation of this occupation until these calculations are realized.

It is along these lines that the American representatives are acting both in Lebanon and in certain contiguous countries. In the United Nations, too, they act in the same spirit.

TASS Analyst Comments

LD161438 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Israeli aggressors with Washington's support continue barbarously exterminating Palestinians and Lebanese. What is being perpetrated these days by the Israeli invaders in Lebanon is a veritable act of genocide. Israeli tanks and planes seek to sink in blood the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and independence, to strike a mortal blow at the Palestine Liberation Organization, which directs this struggle. Israel impudently challenged the world community, by refusing to honour the Security Council's decision on ceasefire and withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon. Israel ignores the demand of the peaceful states and influential international organizations. Only he who is obsessed by militaristic fever cannot feel that such a stand leads only to the deepening of Tel Aviv's international isolation, the insolent brigandage of which gives rise to indignation of all honest people of the world.

Many statements made in connection with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which were made by politicians and public leaders of various countries are keynoted by the thought that this venture has very serious consequences for Tel Aviv itself. This is a veritable catastrophe, said, for instance, Prime Minister of Austria Bruno Kreisky in an interview to French television. To me, he said, the Israeli Government looks semi-fascist. Since the governments which treat other nationalities the way Israel treats Palestinians, the governments, which unleash such wars, are semi-fascist.

The honorary President of the World Jewish Congress Naum Goldman in an interview to the newspaper LE MATIN last week said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon "only widened the gap between the Israelis and Arabs." That aggression, he added, makes impossible any decision on durable peace in the region.

The U.N. resolution of November 29, 1947, is known to have envisaged, along with the formation of Israel, also the formation of another independent state -- the Arab Palestinian state. In either of the states there was to be democratic constitution and the rights of all nationalities were to be guaranteed. Israel has long discarded that resolution, by unleashing a whole series of aggressive actions against neighboring Arab countries and carrying out the policy of genocide towards the Palestinian people. And now, Israel makes an attempt to dismember Lebanon, to destroy it as a single integral state to put it under the diktat of Tel Aviv and Washington. Undertaking such actions, Israel itself seriously undermines the foundations of its existence as a state. Israel's latest venture might become for it a catastrophic boomerang. Killing tens of thousands of civilians, displaying devil-may-care attitude to international law and public opinion, the Israeli rulers are raising a wall of hatred, lead the country into an impasse of hostility.

In the statement of the Soviet Government which demanded undelayed termination of the aggression a firm warning was made to Tel Aviv, the ruling circles of which should not forget that the USSR sides with the Arab rightful cause in deed, not in word.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM151337 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 June carries on page 3 a 2,200-word commentary by V. Vinogradov, under the rubric "An Observer's Notes" and intitled "The Near East Knot." The article examines the origins of the lastest flareup in the Near East conflict ensuing from Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The author points to the continuing U.S. military and political support for Israel -- with specific reference to the "strategic cooperation" agreement signed last fall -- as "giving the Israeli aggressors carte blanche in their annexationist policy." After noting the massive scale of the Israeli operations -- in terms of their scope and the quantity of hardware and the troop strengths involved -- Vinogradov cites a Syrian military spokesman and Syrian President Al-Asad on the Syrians' determination to defend Lebanon's cause. He then proceeds to examine the extent of U.S. backing for Israel and assails U.S. motives in its attempts to unravel the "Near East knot," describing the Camp David accords as "merely a cover for the sabotaging of efforts to achieve a genuine settlement in the Near East," reiterating the Soviet call for a halt to the invasion of Lebanon and urging the UN Security Council to adopt "immediate measures" to secure this objective.

LEBANESE CP CHAIRMAN RECEIVES SOVIET AWARD

LD170326 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- Nicola ash-Shawi, chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, has been awarded the Soviet Order of the October Revolution in recognition of his contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, to strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Lebanese peoples and on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

HABIB NEGOTIATIONS, LEBANON SITUATION VIEWED

LD161658 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 16 TASS -- More than 10,000 killed, over 17,000 wounded and hundreds of thousands homeless are the tragic toll of the criminal aggression unleashed by Tel Aviv against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The Israel forces, despite Tel Aviv's declaration of a "cease-fire" continue to exterminate the Arab population. The Israeli Air Force barbarously drop U.S.-made 900-kg bombs on densely populated areas of Lebanese cities and on Palestinian refugee camps and use pellet and cluster air bombs on a large scale.

The scope of devastation on the Lebanese territory occupied by the Israeli invasion forces is extremely large, hospitals fail to cope with the influx of wounded. Medicines, water and power are in short supply. The dead continue to be pulled out of the ruins of buildings, and the precise death toll is not yet known.

The aggressor keeps tightening its blockade around Beirut and presses for destroying the western, Moslem part of the city and its population.

Fierce exchanges of artillery fire in which Syrian tanks took part occured in the area to the east of Beirut's international airport on Tuesday.

The aggressors' attempts to assume control of a number of mountainous areas on the road to the city of Alei have been repelled. The Israeli command ordered its troops to move towards the city of Zahle and the Sannin mountain range where the Syrian contingent of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon is deployed.

Israel continues to insist on the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from western Beirut, threatening to storm the Lebanese capital. The demand of the Palestinians' complete disarmament and the surrender of ten PLO leaders is made as a condition for letting the Palestinians out of the surrounded area.

As for the political side of the matter, it is becoming perfectly clear that the mission of the White House's emissary Philip Habib, staying in Beirut, is intended to legitimize the division of Lebanese territory through talks with different groupings.

The United States believes that at present it has a good opportunity for consolidating its domination of the Middle East with the help of the military advantage offered by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and as a consequence of the losses suffered by the Lebanese and Palestinians in manpower and combat technology. The United States insists on having the Lebanese question "settled" as soon as possible by exploiting the division of the Arab world and the weakening of the Palestinian resistance movement, and subsequently to impose on the Palestinians "administrative autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip on the basis of Camp David according to an American-Israeli scenario. Washington believes that the achievement of this primary task of the Camp David deal in the existing conditions will cause little [word indistinct]. At the same time it is planned to use the presidential election due to take place in Lebanon shortly and to bring every available lever into play, including the economic ones, to bring to power a pro-American government. The United States is also working to widen the gap between the Arab countries and to give support to the right-wing Christian forces so as to legitimize the actual division of Lebanese territory.

Philip Habib, conducting talks with the Lebanese President Sarkis on Tel Aviv's ultimatum on "settling" the situation which has emerged as a result of the Israeli aggression, wants the entire Syrian contingent of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force to leave Lebanon, although it is known to have been sent there by decision of the Arab League and in accordance with a request of the legitimate Lebanese authorities. The American emissary, acting as Tel Aviv's advocate, also demands that the Palestinians lay down arms and that a 45-km buffer "disengagement" zone -- actually an occupation zone -- be established on the Israeli border. It is planned to deploy to the north of the zone a "multinational force" with the participation of countries maintaining relations with Lebanon and Israel. These are likely to include the United States, Britain and perhaps, France. One condition is to demand that the new Lebanese Government, "in view of the existing political realities," sign a separate peace treaty on Israeli terms after the Camp David fashion.

An official Syrian spokesman stated that the Syrian troops were deployed in Lebanon in accordance with a pan-Arab decision and a request of the legitimate authorities of Lebanon, which is an independent and sovereign state. For this reason, the statement stresses, the above troops will use every possibility available to them to perform their duty in defending the legitimate Lebanese authorities, Lebanese territory and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

STATEMENT FROM ARAB COMMUNISTS' PARLEY REPORTED

PM160841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Statement by Communist and Workers Parties of the Countries of the Arab East"]

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jun -- A statement adopted at a meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties in the countries of the Arab East held at the end of May, in which representatives of the Syrian, Jordanian, Iraqi, Lebanese, Egyptian and Palestinian Communist Parties, the National Liberation Front-Bahrain, and the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia took part, has been released here.

In the Arab countries, the statement reads, in the Near and Middle East region serious events are taking place which could dangerously affect the situation in the region and the Arab national liberation movement's struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. U.S. imperialism, Israel and Arab reaction are making frantic attempts to form a strategic bloc on the basis of the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This bloc is designed to ensure imperialism's military, political and economic hegemony in the region, to establish domination over its natural resources, above all oil, and to undermine the sovereignty and national independence of liberated states.

Under cover of the Israeli evacuation of Sinai, under whose terms Egypt has been made directly dependent on the United States, attempts are now being made to involve more Arab countries in the Camp David plot and the separate deals policy.

Egypt and its people, the statement reads, will continue to occupy their important position in the family of Arab peoples, but Egypt's return to the Arab fold is conditional upon its renunciation of Camp David and the policy of betraying national interests.

The tragic results of the Iraqi-Iranian war demonstrate clearly that this conflict is merely playing into the hands of imperialism and reaction and that it has been used as an excuse to increase the immediate U.S. military presence in the region and led to the creation of axes and alliances involving reactionary regimes. The communist and workers parties in the Arab countries, who condemned the war from the outset, demand an end to this tragedy.

Touching on the situation in Lebanon, the communist and workers parties of the Arab East note that Tel Aviv's interventionist acts are evidence of its intention to use widescale aggression to annihilate armed formations of the Palestinian resistance movement, undermine the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, strike a blow against Lebanon's national patriotic forces, and weaken Syria. Coordinating its operations with the phalangists, Israel is intent on undermining Lebanon's integrity and independence, sowing dissension between the communities and ultimately driving the country onto the path of capitulationist deals.

The statement sharply criticizes the policy of U.S. imperialism and its allies directed against progressive Arab regimes. The United States is encouraging the crimes of "Muslim brotherhood" gangs in Syria, carrying out military provocations against Libya, pressuring Algeria, and engaging in subversion against Democratic Yemen.

Despite the hostile forces', broad offensive, the document stresses, the Arab national liberation movement is strong enough to foil it. The National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front must play an important part in this. The front must be transformed from a political alliance into an organization for effective action.

The communist parties of the countries of the Arab East express solidarity with the struggle being waged by the population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip against the Israeli occupationists, a struggle which is testimony to the Palestinian people's cohesion around the PLO and to their determination to foil the "administrative autonomy" plan envisaged by the Camp David deal.

They welcome the creation of the Palestinian Communist Party.

Touching on questions concerning the Arab national liberation movement, the meeting participants stressed that a consistent anti-imperialist line is a prerequisite for the triumph of the cause of national liberation and social progress in the Arab countries.

In the current situation, the statement reads, firm alliance with the Soviet Union is of paramount importance. Soviet-Arab friendship has always been and will always be a guarantee of the success of the struggle which our peoples are waging for national and social liberation. Any attempts to damage this friendship play into the hands of Washington, which is spreading the "Soviet threat" myth in order to achieve its hegemonist aims. Rendering comprehensive political, economic and military assistance to the Arab national liberation movement, the Soviet Union has repeatedly taken serious steps to eliminate dangers threatening the Arab peoples' independence and to support their just cause. The Soviet initiatives set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches -- initiatives which envisage a just settlement of the Near East problem and an improvement in the situation in the Persian Gulf region -- are enormously important.

U.S. policy in the Near East is part of the global strategy of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies to heighten international tension, escalate the arms race and the threat to world peace and drive mankind onto the path of nuclear confrontation. Attempts to involve the Arab countries in aggressive U.S. strategy threaten to turn the region into a theater of hostilities. The Arab peoples' struggle against U.S. military bases and an imperialist presence is a contribution to all mankind's struggle against the menace of a destructive nuclear war and for the creation of the requisite conditions for disarmament and the consolidation of world peace. In the Arab national liberation movement there is a deepening conviction that peace and detente create conditions conducive to success in the struggle to deepen the socioeconomic transformations in the Arab countries. The Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives are enormous significance for strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. The communist and workers parties of the Arab East declare their full support for these initiatives.

The document concludes by expressing confidence that the hostile plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction will be foiled by the Arab peoples.

COMMENTARY ON IRAN'S SUPPORT FOR DISARMAMENT

NC121727 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, greetings. The second session of the special UN General Assembly on disarmament opened this week. This time, too, like 4 years ago when the first round of talks on disarmament was held, imperialist forces and, above all U.S. imperialism, are trying to hinder the assembly. They want to prevent the solution of the most burning issue facing mankind -- ensuring peace and preventing a nuclear war. But today the ranks and files of those who very devotedly and subserviently followed U.S. policy are empty. For instance, 4 years ago the representative of imperial Iran used all possible means to sheild his U.S. mentors and justified their imperialist policy, although it was as result of this policy that Iran fell into CENTO's trap and U.S. military bases were built. At that time Iran had vast military and economic cooperation with Zionist Israel and on Washington's orders it participated in Israel's aggressive activities.

However, despite the opposition and reactions by imperialist forces and their minions, the participants in the first session of the special UN General Assembly were able to approve the final document.

This document contained articles on harnessing the arms race and the prevention of war and, above all, a nuclear war. Most of these proposals were put forward by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries. U.S. militaristic circles did their best to prevent the implementation of the decisions adopted; for example, Washington greatly increased its military budget. The imperial regime of Iran very willingly participated in the Pentagon's military preparations, which were both dangerous and burdensome for Iran. This antipopular policy of the shah was what accelerated his downfall.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, which was the offspring of the anti-imperialist and antimonarchical revolution, ousted the U.S. militarists and severed its relations with Israel. The Islamic Republic of Iran left the CENTO pact and joined the Nonaligned Movement.

Throughout the years since the first session of the special UN General Assembly on disarmament, our country has put forward clear proposals for ceasing nuclear arms production, reducing production until they are completely eliminated, and reducing armed forces and conventional weapons. The Soviet Union proposed that in order to forestall both the deployment of nuclear arms and conventional weapons an agreement be signed. The Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives have been supported and endorsed by the great majority of nations, including Iran.

The current resident of the White House occasionally tries to veil his policy with peace-loving chicanery. However, while claiming to agree with talks on disarmament, the U.S. President tries to turn these negotiations into talks that bind no one to anything. While talking about arms limitations in a bid to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, he blatantly expands and increases arms production.

In his recent speech at the special UN General Assembly on disarmament, the Iranian foreign minister very rightly condemned the 5-year U.S. military program, because this program includes the allocation of the great sum of $1.5 trillion for the arms race.

Although the U.S. wish to reach military superiority over the Soviet Union is not realistic -- because the Soviet Union will never allow such a possibility -- it is extremely dangerous for all nations, including the Iranian nation.

The Pentagon has stationed nuclear weapons as well as chemical weapons at its military base on Diego Garcia island. U.S. officials flagrantly speak of the possibility of using the neutron bomb in the Persian Gulf region. Reagan previously -- last August -- declared an increase in the production of this weapon and some days ago, when speaking before the British Parliament, he stated: Come and let us use our strength.

Washington is continuously drawing its allies deeper into the eddy of an arms race and is proposing to the NATO members that the Persian Gulf be declared an area of mutual interests and that cooperation be expanded toward the militarization of this region.

In the neighborhood of Iran's borders, on Pakistani territory, U.S. military bases are being built. Pakistani warships were recently sent on the Pentagon's orders to the Persian Gulf. Iran's social circles have rightly expressed concern and fear about all these military preparations which, doubtless, are directly connected with Israel's aggression on Lebanon, which has taken place with U.S. blessings.

The Soviet people fully agree with the concern voiced by people with good intentions on the future of mankind, which is threatened by the aggressive imperialists circles everywhere, including southwest Asia. It is for this reason that our nation stated, through its leader Leonid Brezhnev, that it will do the utmost possible to make the second session of the special UN General Assembly on disarmament a success.

Dear listeners: I thank you for your attention and bid you farewell until my next talk.

RPP SCORES CIA OPERATIONS IN REGION

PY131542 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Uruguayan Government has expelled the U.S. advisor to the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo, James Cason, for grossly meddling in Uruguayan internal affairs and spying on the Malvinas conflict. Of course, this is not a sensational event; the CIA, the intelligence agency of the U.S. Defense Department and other U.S. special services have used diplomatic cover for their agents extensively and for a long time.

Most of them work in the political sections of the U.S. embassies; others work in consulates and in the commercial, economic and administrative departments. The head of the operation is usually on the embassy roster and as a rule has the position of political advisor to the ambassador. By the way, some observers believe that Cason was the top agent. The chiefs of the spy network in the large cities of the country were subordinate to him.

For example, the U.S. Embassy has a spy center in the capital of Ecuador, Quito, and has installed a large branch in the largest city of that country, Guayaquil. The history of the activities of the U.S. spy agencies who operate under diplomatic cover have a lot of names involved in scandals.

The current U.S. ambassador at large, Gen Vernon Walters, a former CIA deputy director, was a diplomat in Argentina in 1955 and in Brazil in 1964. Those were the years when coups occured in those countries. Vernon Walters then gave courses at the CIA sabotage center and at the same time planned the Centaurus operation aimed at overthrowing the legitimate government of the popular unity in Chile. He himself set up the murder of the well-known Chilean Orlando Letelier in Washington in 1976.

The professional employees of the U.S. special services, carrying diplomatic passports, operate in practically every Latin American country. They are now fully active in the Central American countries. Recently the West German journalists (Gunther Neuberger) and (Malchel Opperkalsky) got hold a list of 250 CIA spies who during the last 10 years have worked or are working under diplomatic cover in the U.S. embassies of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. It is well known that in those Latin American countries, where power is in the hands of dictators, the Yankee cloak and dagger cavalliers operate as pseudo-diplomats with the utmost cynicism and brutality.

For example, in Guatemala the ultraright paramilitary bands at the service of the dictatorship act freely under U.S. Embassy control. The same thing is going on in El Salvador, Honduras and other countries. The CIA, the intelligence agency of the U.S. Defense Department and a dozen other U.S. services, in violation of all the rules of international law, install their agents in the U.S. embassies of Latin American countries. These pseudo-diplomats and their local agents carry out in Latin American countries criminal terrorist activities, intrigue, coups and even the murder of leaders who do not support Washington. An entire book could be written on these facts, but here we are going to limit ourselves to a recent event.

A few days ago the Argentine daily LA PRENSA said that given the current situation the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States would be appropriate. The daily said that the many CIA agents and spies in the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires should be expelled. Several Argentine social organizations and political parties said that these agents are openly preparing a coup aimed at preventing the worsening of the anti-imperialist line in the country and changing the country into a Latin American gendarme, a hostage of the octupus Yankee transnationals.

LA PRENSA's article regarding the expulsion of the U.S. diplomats, that is, spies and terrorists, seems to be quite accurate. The expulsion of the spies and saboteurs disguised as diplomats has always been a good thing for the Latin American people.

HAITIAN LIFE UNDER DUVALIER LAMPOONED

LD132258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0916 GMT 13 Jun 82

["Lampoon on 'Baby-Doc's Democracy'" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (TASS) -- Will wonders never cease! Among the miracles which fall under the political category, one undoubtedly needs to mention the "reincarnation" of President for Life Duvalier of Haiti, a double-dyed reactionary, who has been transformed from dictator to "democrat." It may be difficult to believe, but it is a fact nevertheless: In one of his recent speeches the Haitian dictator, who is responsible for the death of thousands of his fellow citizens, declared that he intended to set up in the country...a commission on human rights.

Duvalier's "initiative" undoubtedly is already being appaluded on the banks of the Potomac, where, as we know, they have a special attitude toward human rights. After all, it is somewhat embarrassing for the United States to grant financial assistance, amounting to $33 million every year to a bloody tyrant with Duvalier's reputation.

It is also no easy matter to discuss military cooperation with him, although they would like to. Haiti's location in the Caribbean Basin, which the White House has declared to be an area of "vital interest," is very attractive from a strategic point of view. But when a "commission on human rights" is being set up in the country, it's another matter altogether! "Democracy" is being born!

There are reports that the Haitian dictator is already selecting suitable candidates for the commission. The prestigious post of chairman will evidently be taken by "Baby-Doc" himself, as his cronies adoringly call him. And why not! He is a great expert on all manner of "freedoms," especially ones like the "freedom" to dispose of state funds and the "freedom" to acquire property. Thanks to his skillful handling of the Haitian taxpayers' money, Duvalier has put together a tidy sum of $200 million, which is kept in Swiss banks.

Of course, this is not altogether patriotic, but one shouldn't deny a citizen of Haiti the right to dispose freely of "his" money. After all, the other Haitians, whose mean annual income amounts to a good...$50 per family, also unquestionably want to make use of this right. For no other reason than the extreme austerity imposed so that these funds can be transferred to Switzerland, 500,000 people in this country have died from starvation during the last 6 years.

The head of the notorious "Tonton-Macoute," Duvalier's secret police, who are committing bloody crimes against their own people, is being tipped for deputy chairman of the commission. Who else but he can safeguard the "supreme right" of all Haitians to obediently carry out the wishes of "Baby-Doc"! Who else can protect them from "provocateurs and troublemakers"! After all, the "Tonton-Macoute" executed 200 political detainees during the course of 1 year alone. Dozens of "dissidents" have disappeared without trace as a result of their cruel repressions. It is believed that they were savagely murdered.

It cannot be ruled out that the head of the emigration office will also become a member of the Haitian commission on human rights. The question of "freedom of migration" is an important one for this country. About 30,000 citizens cross its borders every year, fleeing from hunger and political terror.

And, to be sure, the commission cannot do without a representative of the United States. Gratituties in the form of "aid," worth $33 million every year, plus $150 million of U.S. investment are certainly not chickenfeed for the criminal Duvalier regime.

CHERNENKO AT KRASNOYARSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM

Remarks on Food Program

LD151830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom plenum today discussed the results of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the kray party organization's tasks stemming from the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990 and the measures concerning its implementation.

Warmly received by those present, Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

Before leaving for this meeting, Comrade Chernenko said, I spoke with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who said to me the following: Please convey to the compatriots in Krasnoyarsk that I still remember well my meetings with them. (?I remember their sincerity, joy love of labor, resourcefulness) and their skill to solve complex questions in a simple and fundamental way. I believe and hope that they will profoundly accept the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and will find the necessary strength and their place in the front ranks of working people who are fighting to implement the historical decisions of this plenum.

These days the broad discussion of the materials of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is continuing throughout the country, the speaker continued. With the effect it has producted on the life of our society it will occupy a special place. Its decisions have determined a complex and difficult but entirely clear-cut and realistic path of resolving one of the basic questions -- to satisfy the vitally important requirements of working people. This has been and remains the main question in our party's life and in all its activities.

The resolute course for increasing still further the efficiency of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex is the pivot of the Food Program, that is to achieve the highest final results with simultaneous reduction of the share of total social labor. This is dictated by the need to complete during the eighties a gradual transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic growth and a sharp increase in labor productivity.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in its 1700 GMT Vremya newscast on 17 June carries an announcer-read report on Chernenko's speech, omitting the last sentence of the above paragraph, beginning "This is dictated" to "in labor productivity."]

The main method of increasing the production of agricultural produce lies in increasing the yields of agricultural crops and the productivity of cattle and poultry. In this connection, Comrade Chernenko dwelt on questions related to the development of livestock raising in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The recent plenum of the party kraykom analyzed serious shortcomings and omissions in the development of livestock and adopted appropriate decisions. We are confident, he said, that the decisions adopted by you will be successfully implemented.

[Moscow Domestic Television also omits the last three sentences of the above paragraph, from "In this connection" to "be successfully implemented."]

The effectiveness of all work in the sphere of agriculture depends to an enormous extent on a skillful management, on its organization and on the degree of accord between its various tiers. At present there is being created a single organizational economic form of the national economic agro-industrial complex which, naturally, will improve at all its rungs and tiers.

This is a new and important step along the path of an increasingly fuller implementation of the advantages of developed socialism and the strengthening of the planning (planomernyy) foundations in the development of the Soviet economy. [Moscow Domestic Television omits the last two sentences of the above paragraph, from "At present there" to "the Soviet economy," and adds the folowing paragraph:

["In order for the Food Program to acquire dynamic life from the very beginning, it should become a program of the millions. Everything should be brought to bear for this: the knowledge and organizational art of our personnel, and all the rich experience of the party's work among the masses. The guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the major economic and social tasks which have been mapped out lies today in the unity of the party's political and organizational work."]

At present, Comrade Chernenko went on, it is important that every party, administrative and economic organ and all working collectives perceive the principled aim of the CPSU Central Committee: to achieve the goals and boundaries of the food program will be possible only on the basis of selfless labor in each sector, in all economic branches and on the basis of active work in all directions, as defined at the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report and the speeches of participants made a substantial analysis of the work of the party, administrative and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations of the kray in connection with the implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Measures were examined which will have to be carried out in the kray in order to fulfill the Food Program and the relevant decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

Further on Chernenko Remarks

LD151230 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Krasnoyarsk (Siberia), June 15, TASS -- "We firmly support the programme of peace, goodneighbourhood and development of all-round relations with all countries without any preliminary conditions, without stipulating for any privileges, without infringing anybody's rights. But we know how to stand up for our interests, for the interests of the socialist community, for our friends and allies. This is the essence of our peace-loving foreign policy," said Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was speaking here today at a plenary meeting of the Krasnoyarsk Territorial Committee of the CPSU which discussed the tasks of the communists of the territory in fulfilling the Food Programme of the USSR, adopted by the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in May 1982.

Devoting his speech mainly to problems of fulfilling the food programme, Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that it "affects the vital interests of all and everyone," and this "makes quite logical the enthusiastic unanimous approval" of the Food Programme by the Soviet people.

Chernenko recalled that the decisions of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in May 1982 and the Food Programme it adopted were a continuation and development in present-day conditions of all decisions adopted by the Communist Party in 1965 and subsequently and determining the main trends of the agrarian policy of the CPSU and the USSR in the period of developed socialism.

Speaking of the distinguishing features of the decisions of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in May 1982, Chernenko said that the following may be regarded as such features:

"From an economic point of view, it is a profound reconstruction of the national economy, affecting all the foundations, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching with due consideration for present-day achievements of science and technology, experience of socialist construction, of everything we obtained not only from our own experience but also from the experience of world socialism, and the experience of all fraternal countries.

From a political point of view, it is a plan of action of such a mighty party as ours and such a mighty country as the Soviet Union is unsurpassed for its scope and purposes. It is not a question of just setting forth real possibilities and experience. It is a question of a highly qualified programme for building a new economic foundation of the entire agroindustrial complex.

From a theoretical point of view, it is an undoubted enrichment of our knowledge in the political economy in general and the political economy of socialism, in the specific features of the entire Marxist-Leninist teaching in the sphere of agrarian policy and practice. The decisions of the plenary meeting are a striking example of profound penetration into the essence of the question, its core. This is not just a list of economic laws but a profound analysis showing how the economic laws of developing socialism in the present stage can and must be applied for the rapid accomplishment of the economic tasks confronting the country. To put it in a nutshell, the frameworks of our economic theory have been extended and theory itself has been considerably enriched.

"The entire recent work of the Central Committee of the party has been permeated by profound, really Leninist democracy", Chernenko said. "Its essense is that everything the party decides is done openly. The people and separate groups of party organizations are gradually being consulted."

It is only in the present-day stage, the stage of developed socialism that we have the opportunity and necessary resources for the implementation of a broad programme of raising the people's living standards and cardinally accomplishing highly important socio-economic tasks.

"It can be said confidently: Not a single country of the capitalist world, not even the most powerful, can allocate simultaneously such tremendous resources on the advance of some single branch of the national economy. Not a single state in the world can so generously show concern for the well-being of man and earmark such tremendous resources to improve the living conditions of the people."

Konstantin Chernenko next dwelt on some problems of the development of farm production in the country and specifically in Krasnoyarsk territory, emphasizing that "work on the fulfilment of the Food Programme is not a brief campaign, that the party is solving this problem seriously and for a long time."

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RYAZANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD152004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Ryazanskiy Obkom plenum today noted that the decisions of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program it approved open up new vistas for the development of the Nonchernozem Zone. It discussed the tasks faced by the oblast party organization in the light of the decisions of the May plenum. Warmly received by those gathered, Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the plenum.

The decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade Brezhnev's report, he said, are a major contribution to the development of the party's agrarian policy and to Marxist-Leninist theory and communist construction. Taking the RSFSR as an example, one can see how much attention the CPSU devotes to the further development of agriculture. The basic production assets and also energy capacities have considerably increased in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Millions of hectares of improved land have been handed over for exploitation and deliveries of mineral fertilizers have gone up.

A great deal has been done in the field of strengthening economic cadres, in training specialists and improving their skills and in training machine operators and workers of other trades.

This has brought positive results. Notwithstanding the fact that during the 10th 5-year period extremely unfavorable weather conditions prevailed in many regions of Russia, the average annual gross output increased by 37 percent as compared with the previous 5-year period. The output of all types of agriculture produce also considerably increased.

While noting the positive shifts in the growth of production and consumption of agricultural produce, the party does not overestimate them. In the supply of certain foodstuffs to the population certain difficulties still occur.

Analyzing the development of agriculture in Ryazanskaya Oblast, the speaker noted that in the future it should become a major producer of grain in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Great tasks are also set for farm workers as regards increasing the production of livestock raising and fodder production.

The speaker then dwelt in detail on questions of accelerating scientific and technological progress, strengthening the material base of agriculture and of all branches of the agro-industrial complex and on the effective use of machinery and capital investments.

The resolute struggle against losses along the entire foodstuffs conveyor, from the yield and farm to the workshop and counter is a primary route, as is excellent organization of the processing of agricultural produce. Already now the volume of produce available makes it possible to considerably increase the level of supply of many types of produce to the population.

Speaking on measures for [word indistinct] transformations in the countryside, and on ways to retain cadres, the speaker stressed that this is especially important in the Ryazan region. Although in recent years work has been undertaken concerning reconstruction of the countryside, the rate of this work still remains insufficient. In the focus of our work, Comrade Solomentsev said, we should put the tasks of the present day, since the foundations for the fundamental improvement of food production in the country are being laid now. It is important that already this year a reliable base is created for a more rapid upsurge of agricultural production in coming years.

It was noted in the report and in speechss that the general development of agriculture in the oblast demands [word indistinct] efforts for elevating all branches of the agro-industrial complex. Ways to remove shortcomings and increase the effectiveness of production were defined.

Comrade Solomentsev visited the Rosselmash production association and the Iskra (?enterprise).

KUZNETSOV ATTENDS BASHKIRSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD152142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Exploiting the growing economic potential of Bashkirskaya ASSR, the working people of the autonomous republic decided to make a weighty contribution this very year to fulfilling the USSR Food Program. This was stressed today at the Bashkirskiy Obkom plenum, which reviewed the results of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks deriving from Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, spoke at the plenum, where he was warmly greeted by those present. He conveyed cordial greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and best wishes for successes in labor toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress to the plenum participants, to all Communists and to the working people of Bashkirskaya ASSR.

Dwelling in some detail on the basic guidelines for implementing the Food Program, the speaker stressed that a large share of this work falls upon the soviets of people's deputies. Their tasks were clearly outlined in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 31 May speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session. The decision to set up agroindustrial associations in rayons, oblasts and autonomous republics is an improvement, new in principle in the management of agriculture and related industries. The councils of the agroindustrial associations will become the chief management link. These will be set up at sessions of rayon, oblast and kray soviets and sessions of the supreme soviets of the autonomous republics. The councils of agroindustrial associations are charged with linking up all of the organizations serving kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the general responsibility and interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The soviets of peoples deputies, under the leadership of party organizations, will have to direct and monitor the work of the agro-industrial associations everywhere. A number of soviets of people's deputies have already acquired experience in such work -- for example, in the Abashskiy Rayon of Georgia and the (Talsi) Rayon of Latvia. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that truly democratic management organs that enjoy full rights are formed. The forefront here should be occupied by the rayon link, because it is in the rayon that the new organ's ability will be tested to exert influence on the chief production of crop-growing and animal husbandry produce in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, administration for administration's sake and petty tutelage over kolkhozes and sovkhozes must not be permitted.

The speaker analyzed the progress of preparations for elections of local soviets of people's deputies, rayon and town judges and the organization of socialist competition to mark the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR. He said that the obligations relating to the fulfillment of the Food Program must find a worthy place in this patriotic movement.

Comrade Kuznetsov said in conclusion that the Soviet people have enjoyed the boon of peace for 37 years. We once again see how the economic and social orientations of our party are organically linked, finding expression in the decisions of the May plenum and in the party's foreign policy strategy. They have one goal: the steadfast rise in the people's standard of living, the guarantee of the country's peace and security, and the construction of the communist future.

Great attention was devoted in the report and speeches to further development of grain production in Bashkirskaya ASSR. A specific and exacting discussion was held on the development of animal husbandry. It was stressed that it is the duty of rural party organizations and every Communist to demonstrate the model of creative labor, initiative and perseverance.

Comrade Kuznetsov held a conversation in the obkom and Presidium of the Bashkirskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet. He also visited the Ufa motor production association and the Yumatovo animal husbandry cattle fattening complex.

This has been a TASS report on the Bashkirskaya ASSR Obkom plenum which reviewed the results of the May Central Committee plenum and the tasks deriving from the speech Comrade Brezhnev made there.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES YAROSLAVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD162002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Yaroslavl, 16 Jun (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke today at a plenum of the Yaroslavskiy Obkom which discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization in implementing the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, particularly of the USSR Food Program which was approved at the plenum.

One can already say that the decisions of the May plenum will influence the country's life and economy as much as did the decisions of the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee plenum, said Mikhail Gorbachev. The decisions and documents approved at the plenum are the further creative development of the agrarian policy, taking into account all those profound changes which are taking place in our economy, in the agroindustrial complex itself and in the material well-being of Soviet people. Taking into consideration the urgent requirements of society, we are now setting higher targets and laying a more solid base under the Food Program.

The plenum's decision stem from recognition of the enormous role played by agriculture and all branches of the agroindustrial complex in the country's life, the speaker continued. At present, over 28 percent of the national income comes from agriculture. On the whole, the agrarian complex produces 46 percent of surplus product.

And when we talk about an acute situation concerning certain types of foodstuffs, this does not mean we have a zero production growth. In the 10th 5-year Plan period its average annual gross production was almost R124 billion. This is 50 percent more compared with the 5-year plan period preceeding the March 1965 plenum. Our achievements are the real base upon which the Food Program rests.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke in detail about the tasks of agricultural workers in implementing the provisions of the Food Program, about the contribution which the working people of the Non-Chernozem Zone, which includes Yaroslavskaya Oblast, should bring in its fulfillment.

If one were to say briefly what is needed for successful fulfillment of the Food Program tasks, he said, then the task will consist of immediately and sharply raising the scientific and technical level and efficiency of production, both in agriculture and in all other sections of the agroindustrial complex.

Those who spoke at the Yaroslavskiy Obkom plenum entirely and fully approved the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and noted the support of the working people for the Food Program.

Party committee plenums which discussed ways of fulfilling the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, took place today in a number of republics and oblasts.

Further Details

LD162014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Yaroslavskiy Obkom plenum today discussed the results of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum tasks of Communists in carrying out its decisions, as well as the guidelines and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech which was warmly welcomed by those assembled.

The foodstuffs issue, which was examined at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, he stressed, is directly connected with the implementation of the broad program of socioeconomic development in the country and with raising the Soviet people's standard of living. The plenum, the speaker continued, confirmed the Soviet foodstuffs program for the period up to 1990 and approved a number of big decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. These documents correspond to objective needs in the development of agricultural production and the entire agroindustrial complex. An important place is set aside for the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Comrade Gorbachev went on. The party and state show great concern for the development of its economy. By the end of the 5-year period, there should be a minimum production here of 21 million tons of milk, 34.3 million tons of cattle for slaughter and a large amount of other products. Even larger-scale tasks must be tackled in the 12th 5-year period. For this, the state is allocating the maximum possible means and resources.

In this 5-year period, more than R39 billions of sovkhoz and kolkhoz capital investments are being allocated to the development of agriculture in the zone. There will be great increases in supplies of machinery and fertilizers.

Comrade Gorbachev dwelt on the state of agriculture in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, and on work with cadres in the new conditions. In the report made by Loshchenkov, obkom first secretary, and in the speeches by other people taking part in the plenum, it was noted that in the Yaroslavl Non-Chernozem Zone it is particularly necessary to create the prerequisites for further improving the production of farming and of stock-breeding products. Those taking part in the plenum gave their assurances that oblast workers will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Plenums of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and of the obkoms in Yaroslavl, Saratov, Belgorod and Kalinin were also devoted to these issues today.

FARM MACHINERY INTEGRAL TO FOOD PROGRAM SUCCESS

PM161351 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 2

[N. Timchenko report: "Along the Road of Comprehensive Mechanization; From an Expanded Session of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Collegium"]

[Text] The collectives of enterprises and design and research organizations of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building must make a considerable contribution to implementing the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. It is they who in conjunction with the working people of other ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, must largely complete in the period through 1990 the comprehensive mechanization of arable farming and livestock raising and retool the food sectors of industry on a new technical basis.

A recent expanded session of the ministry collegium has devoted to the tasks of the sector's working people to fulfill the plenum decisions and the proposals and conclusions contained in the report at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report by Minister A.A. Yezhevskiy and the speeches of the session participants stressed that the material and technical base of agriculture has been considerably renewed in the time since the historic March (1965) party Central Committee plenum. In this period the ministry's enterprises have supplied the countryside with 5.3 million tractors, 1.51 million grain harvesting combines and a great deal of other equipment, which has made it possible to triple the power-worker ratio in agriculture.

At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes today still do not possess the optimum machine and tractor pool and the necessary complex of equipment to ensure the performance of work at the best agrotechnical times and a substantial reduction in labor expenditures.

Rural working people are waiting for new and modernized powerful tractors and highly productive and reliable grain harvesting combines from machine builders. They need equipment to introduce antierosion and industrial techniques, combination units and wide-cut units, and modern machines and equipment for the chemicalization of plant growing and the post-harvest processing and storage of output. People in the countryside are waiting impatiently to receive small equipment, which is particularly necessary for the development of personal and subsidiary plots.

The following figure was quoted: Over 350 production operations in agriculture are currently carried out manually, and millions of people are engaged in this. The shortage of equipment and lack of comprehensive mechanization lead to a failure to meet the deadlines for carrying out field operations and therefore to losses of the harvest and to reduced output quality.

It should be said that the sector's working people are clearly aware of their role and responsibility in solving the problem of the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production. Questions connected with reducing the materials-intensiveness of machines, using progressive assemblies and parts and introducing advanced technologies into agricultural machine building were mentioned at the collegium session as being among the most urgent matters of priority.

The report and the speeches of many participants in the session emphasized that the most urgent task is to improve the technical standard, reliability and durability of the equipment that is produced. The problems of ruling out manual labor in the countryside and performing all operations at the optimum agrotechnical times can only be solved by modern equipment and new-generation machines. At the same time it was pointed out that even the best of the machines produced by the sector's enterprises today need improvement. The effectiveness of many design bureaus is still inadequate and they fail to carry out the necessary design groundwork. Many new models are unable to undergo state trials for many years.

The lack of a full complement of machinery for high-powered tractors is a cause of particular concern among rural workers. Out of 112 items of technical equipment only around half are in production and 42 items are still only at the development stage. The development of a 150-horsepower row-crop tractor with the requisite range of machinery is behind schedule.

Evaluating their work from a standpoint of great exactingness, the session participants outlined measures for improving the sector's work. As was stated at the collegium session, all this work should be conducted in accordance with the slogan "May the Food Program have the best and most reliable and efficient equipment!"

The collegium paid particular attention to the coming harvest. The need to dispatch combines, reapers and other harvesting machinery and spares to kolkhozes and sovkhozes efficiently and on schedule was pointed out. Giving rural areas everything stipulated in the plan and finding scope for overfulfilling it is the principle on which the collectives of many enterprises are now working.

The collegium's work was based on a sector exhibition mounted at the Niitraktoroselkhozmash experimental plant in the city of Ivanteyevka outside Moscow. Display models were used to show the collegium session participants new designs in high-powered tractors, high-performance combines, machinery for carrying out combined technical operations and for antierosion farming systems, chainless wide-cut units, and equipment for industrial processes and fertilizer application. They were also given an opportunity to study advanced techniques for the manufacture of agricultural equipment using sophisticated machinery.

A resolution adopted by the collegium points out that the sector's working people have adopted the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions as a militant program for their work. The collectives of the Rostselmash and Minskiy Traktorniy Zavod production associations, Kharkov's Serp i Molot plant and a number of other enterprises have adopted additional socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Active organizational and political work to develop this patriotic initiative and give a further boost to socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation must be launched in every collective.

Specific measures were outlined to ensure a further increase in the production of agricultural equipment and the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decision regarding the supply of equipment to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

I.S. Sakhnyuk, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Section, took part in the collegium's work.

I. NOVIKOV ON USSR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

PM111259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by I. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources: "The Earth Is Our Home; Today Is World Environmental Conservation Day"]

[Text] The Communist Party and Soviet state have at all stages, since Lenin's decrees on nature conservation, displayed concern for the rational use and reproduction of natural resources and the safeguarding of the opportunity to use them for the present and future generations of Soviet people.

The conservation of the environment and the rational use of natural resources is one of the most topical global problems of the present day. Its solution is inextricably linked with the struggle for peace on our planet, for the prevention of nuclear war and for disarmament. The specific proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the 17th Trade Unions Congress, the festivities in Tashkent and the 19th Komsomol Congress are a graphic new testimony to the tireless efforts of the Communist Party and Soviet state aimed at reducing the level of military antagonism and developing cooperation between all states. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev also spoke of the need to preserve peace in order to implement our creative plans in his report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

The realism of Soviet foreign policy directed toward the common sense of people of good will is meeting with increasing support among the world's peoples. At the USSR's initiative, the 31st UN General Assembly session approved the convention on the prohibition of the military or other hostile use of means of modifying the environment while the 35th UN General Assembly session approved a resolution on states' historical responsibility for preserving the earth's natural environment for the present and future generations. Our country takes an active part in international cooperation on questions of nature conservation within the framework of the UN Environmental Program (UNEP), CEMA, and other organizations. In May a Soviet delegation took part in the work of UNEP's jubilee session in Nairobi (Kenya).

Using the advantages of the socialist system, the USSR is purposefully implementing a wide range of measures to ensure the rational use of natural resources and environmental conservation.

A completely different ecological policy is pursued in the capitalist countries where man and nature are the subjects of merciless exploitation. This policy defends the interests of the monopolies. Constantly building up its military budget, in recent years the White House has been cutting back on expenditure on environmental conservation and irrationally spending natural resources on the unrestrained arms race. The militarization of the economies of the United States and its NATO partners, their production, testing and stockpiling of large quantities of nuclear, chemical, radiological and bacteriological weapons of mass destruction and discharge of radioactive and toxic waste into the world's oceans are having a pernicious effect on the environment.

In our country the policy of a solicitous attitude toward the environment which is being pursued is enshrined in the USSR Constitution, the party congress' decisions, and the legislative acts and resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

With a view to further improving the administration of nature conservation in the country and stepping up the monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government decisions on these questions, the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources was formed in 1981. This commission is also charged with implementing a unified scientific and technical policy in the sphere of the use of nature, examining major problems of transforming the country's natural environment and questions of observing ecological requirements in planning, constructing and modernizing enterprises, reclamation and hydraulic systems, and transport and other establishments.

The scope of the nature conservation work we perform is enormous. A state system for observing and monitoring environmental pollution has been created and is functioning, covering over 450 cities, about 1,900 inland bodies of water all inland and contiguous zone [okrainnyye] seas and also the soils of regions where agricultural and forestry chemicalization means are employed. The planning of nature conservation measures at all levels is effected.

In 1976 through 1980 some R9.3 billion of state capital investments were spent on these goals. As a result of the measures taken, the discharge of harmful substances into the air of cities and industrial centers was reduced by 13 percent, while atmospheric pollution with dust, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide was stabilized or somewhat reduced in 70 percent of monitored cities. The volume of recycled water supplies in industry is increasing. On average it has reached 64 percent of all water consumption. The discharge of untreated sewage, given the increased stringency of requirements regarding the degree of its treatment, was reduced by 20 percent. The allocation of land for nonagricultural needs was halved. A large amount of nature conservation work is underway in our motherland's capital, Moscow. Moscow has the purest air and bodies of water among the world's major cities.

Nature conservation measures produce a substantial economic and social effect. Air and water become purer, the number of wild animals and birds increases, and landscapes are changed for the better. All this creates favorable conditions for Soviet people's leisure.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to channel R10.3 billion into nature conservation -- 11 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan. The ministries and departments must increase the effectiveness of the use of capital investments earmarked for these purposes, and ensure the timely commissioning of nature conservation projects.

In 1981 the plan for capital investments in nature conservation was fulfilled for the country as a whole. However, the leaders of some enterprises and organizations are failing to ensure the fulfillment of nature conservation measures and as a result the ecological situation in individual cities and industrial centers is still being improved only slowly. The main stationary source of air pollution is still the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry which produce about 85 percent of the total discharge of harmful substances into the atmosphere.

In waste gases, it is mainly the solids which are trapped. Harmful gaseous and liquid substances are not being rendered totally harmless.

The Ministry of Machine Building for the Chemical Industry must produce more equipment for these purposes. Frequently the gas purifying and dust trapping devices are operated ineffectually. Some enterprises allow gross discharges of harmful waste to occur as a result of breakdowns. Automobiles pollute the air in cities considerably. Not all water purification installations are equipped with modern water gauges and control instruments. The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry must increase the output of facilities for improving the quality of sewage treatment.

The mining enterprises are only slowly recultivating the land they have disturbed. The Soyuzselkhozkhimiya organizations do not always observe the rules for storing, transporting and using pesticides. The ministries and departments which are their clients and subcontractors (the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Industry and others) in a number of cases fail to ensure the timely fulfillment of targets for the commissioning of nature conservation projects.

These shortcomings must be rapidly eliminated. This will make it possible, without enlisting additional funds, to improve the state of the air and bodies of water in many cities and industrial centers.

One very important component of the biosphere is forestation. Our country's enormous tracts of greenery are a priceless national asset. It is essential to use this resource zealously, to ensure the reproduction of the forest, to reduce timber losses during its processing, to expand protective forestation and to step up forest conservation.

There are 137 state sanctuaries and hunting reserves, 7 national parks and a large number of republic and local game reserves in operation in our country. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the formation of a scientifically substantiated network of reserve territories and national parks will be continued. Much is being done to ensure a balanced increase in the number of wild animals and the reproduction of valuable types of fish. The struggle against poaching is being stepped up. The controlling organs must step up the struggle against violations of nature conservation legislation. The local soviets of people's deputies and the public are called on to take a more active part in nature conservation.

The main strategic salient of nature conservation work is the introduction of low-waste or, where possible, waste-free manufacturing processes which make it possible to reduce or completely eliminate environmental pollution, to ensure the in-depth comprehensive processing of primary raw material and waste from industrial enterprises, and to obtain additional output. The potential for this exists in virtulaly all industrial sectors. Much is already being done. However, it is not enough. Because of the incomplete processing of raw material at some enterpises a large quantity of valuable substances go to waste. The opportunities for utilizing useful components of industrial waste are not used everywhere.

The subject matter relating to environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources included in research plans is still only poorly geared toward the creation of progressive production processes and not enough scientists from academic institutions or specialists from many sectorial scientific research, planning and design organizations are taking part in their development. In a number of cases the experimental industrial verification of innovations is delayed for many years. Questions of ensuring the comprehensive processing of raw material which are of a multisectorial nature are resolved only with particular difficulty.

When constructing and modernizing enterprises, some ministries fail to provide for the incorporation of [progressive] production processes that have been developed and instead channel funds into the erection of expensive purification installations.

The industrial ministries must concern themselves in greater depth with the problems of introducing low-waste and waste-free production processes, water recycling systems, and the comprehensive processing of raw material and production waste.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences are called on to render all-round aid to the ministries in resolving these problems.

Important significance attaches to the propaganda and dissemination of nature conservation knowledge. Over the past decade over 3,500 publications in a total of over 44 million copies have been printed on this subject and about 100 films have been shot. Last year alone the lecturers of the all-union Znaniye Society read over 450,000 lectures on these questions. The All-Russian Nature Conservation Society alone has 34 million members.

Propaganda and explanatory and educational work in the nature conservation sphere must be improved still further and we must seek to ensure that as many Soviet people as possible take part in this noble work with a knowledge of the matter. The conservation of nature's beauty and the augmentation of its resources are each person's high civic duty.

UZBEK PROCUREMENTS MINISTRY CRITICIZED

PM161143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "News from Committees"]

[Text] Tashkent -- The Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee and the republic prosecutor's office have checked on how the Ministry of Procurement is fulfilling instructions on safeguarding socialist property. Many shortcomings and omissions have been revealed. Large losses are occurring, for example, in the conveyance of freight by rail without weighing it. And so as not to spoil satisfactory reports, enterprise leaders attribute losses to dockage of produce and natural wastage. The departmental control service operates unsatisfactorily. In many cases inspections are carried out superficially, their results are examined in a formal manner, and those responsible for violations go unpunished.

The committee severely reprimanded Deputy Minister B. Dzhalilov. The same punishment was meted out to the chief of the accounts administration. Other officials have also been punished, and some workers have been removed from their posts. Prosecutor's office organs have instituted a number of criminal proceedings.

PROSECUTION SERVICE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM091223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "In the People's Interests"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the prosecution organs was held on 26 May in Moscow, in the House of Union Hall of Columns.

The presidium comprised V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, leaders of ministries and departments and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov. By protecting citizens' rights and state interests, he stressed, prosecution organs are contributing to the successful solution of communist building tasks and to the education of Soviet poeple in the spirit of lofty moral principles and respect for the law and rules of socialist intercourse. A big contribution to the elaboration of problems of law and legality is made by the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which are a guide to action for the staff of law-enforcement organs and for all Soviet people. Prosecution service personnel see it as their primary duty to join other law-enforcement organs and the public in firmly and resolutely combatting lawbreaking.

SOVIET SKI TEAM TRAINERS JAILED FOR SMUGGLING

PM141314 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 May 82 p 6

[V. Verstova article: "Troublemakers"]

[Summary] On arrival at Moscow's Sheremtyevo Airport from a team sports trip to Austria, G.S. Abramishvili, trainer of a Soviet women's mountain skiing team, was found to have Western-made clothing worth over $14,000 in his luggage. He tried to explain the presence of the clothing with the help of L.V. Tyagchev, the USSR team's senior trainer. A series of contradictory explanations involving A.A. Lebedev, another trainer, resulted in the case coming to court in Volgograd. The case is now assessed by state prosecuting counsel K.M. Sakharova of the RSFSR prosecutions section.

"This is the first case connected with sport in my career. I always thought that the courtroom and the sporting rostrum were concepts remote from one another. And what I discovered during this trial shocked me ---- Well, all rules have their exceptions. Even in major sport, it seems, there are trouble-makers...."

"But let us listen to what they are saying in the corridors now about this 'elite of an elite sport': How long will they get? With confiscation of property or not? (The rayon people's court sentenced G.S. Abramishvili to 6 years' imprisonment with confiscation of all his property)."

"An energetic woman on the sport fringe remarked: 'They went too far -- that is the cause of all this. A case of woman's greed. Fetch me this, fetch me that. Now let her worry whether one of them will lose their Citroen or not. My Zhiguli will be sade. And she spat energetically over her left shoulder a couple of times."

It must be said that this life remote from sport, this troublemaker's life is engendered and fostered by an all-forgiving approach, even understanding and complicity. You may be sure that if there were no indifference or connivance within our sporting practice, if sports committees analyzed attentively and seriously how, why and by what means the various types of crooks and overt swindlers latch on to major sport, the courtroom and the sporting rostrum would not stand next to each other in our life."

WORKER REVIEWS NEW TV SERIES ABOUT CHEKA

PM161425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Hero of Socialist Labor I. Prokofyev review under the rubric "In Front of the Television Screen": "Courage and Loyalty"]

[Text] Leningrad -- A new television premiere, the film series "20 December" ["20-E Dekabrya"], has caused great interest. The collective of the Leningrad "Kirovskiy Zavod" production association familiarized itself with this new work by "Lenfilm" back in April, when the TV film was given a public showing.

We remember well the names of the Putilovskiy Zavod [prerevolution name of Kirovskiy Zavod] workers who took part in the October armed uprising and, at the party's call, were the first to join the ranks of the Red Guard. We remember the names of Fedor Lemeshev, Timofey Baranovskiy, Vasiliy Meshcherskiy, Yevgeniy Sumov and Grigoriy Samoded, who joined the ranks of the first Chekists. So during the showing of the film about the birth of the Cheka, nobody was indifferent.

The authors of the TV film seek to reveal and show the essence of a moment in history, with all the contradictoriness it then had, and to show the new nature of the social and moral problems which filled the life of Soviet Russia after the shot from the Avrora heralded the start of the new era. The film's creators -- writer Yu. Semenov, producer G. Nikulin and the consultants, Col Gen D. Nosyrev, Prof V. Yezhov and others -- evidently made considerable efforts to arrive at a clear historical concept and orientation for the film.

One of the peculiarities of the socialist revolution, V.I. Lenin believed, is that it does not end with the seizure of state power. It is necessary to create a new state apparatus serving the interests of the working class and all the working people. The defense of these interests was the purpose of the activity of the Cheka -- a special state organ whose employees, headed by the loyal Leninist F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, with the masses' support, fought against those who were hindering us in building a new life and desperately resisting the formation of the world's first socialist state.

Czarist officials and "leftist" terrorists who only yesterday had been shooting at those officials, liberal lawyers and outright criminals -- they all (and the film shows this convincingly) entered into the chain of conspiracies and sabotage. But it was not only a question of counterrevolutionary plots whose threads stretched into the private residences of foreign embassies; it was also a question of a failure to understand, of a wave of shortsighted distrust in certain strata of the intelligentsia who only recently had prided themselves on their love of freedom and liberalism. These people, condemning the country to ruin and starvation with their sabotage and inaction, found themselves -- some through mental inertia or failure to understand what was happening, some at the direct instigation of Soviet Russia's foreign enemies -- in the camp of the enemies of the revolution and of their own people.

The film tells with conviction of the defense of the revolution and the suppression of its enemies. Humanism? Yes! After all, people who did not accept the "Smolnyy dictatorship" were first released from the prisons on their "word of honor," but rapidly forgot their promises and resorted to terror and rebellion. The attempt on V.I. Lenin's life, the emergence of counterrevolutionary organizations, now defending the Constituent Assembly, now organizing troops for Kaledin and Kornilov, now raising gangs of thugs and hooligans.... All this is an organic part of the film.

The picture has one more undoubted merit, in my view -- its topicality. We cannot but recall the counterrevolution's bloody actions in Chile, El Salvador and Nicaragua, we cannot but recall the recent attempt by antisocialist forces in Poland to sabotage and, with outside support, undermine the people's power in the country. That is why Lenin's words -- quoted at the beginning of each episode -- to the effect that a revolution is only worth anything if it can defend itself act as a timely reminder about vigilance.

The artistic merits of the film "20 December" and its documentary character will doubtless be assessed by the critics. We would just like to express our thanks, as workers, to actors K. Lavrov and M. Kozakov, who, in my view, have created vivid, educational images of V.I. Lenin, the leader of the revolution, and his loyal comrade-in-arms F. Dzerzhinskiy, the Cheka's first chairman.

Here is one more thing I would like to note. After the public showing of the TV film, it was discussed. The workers expressed their views. That fact is noteworthy in itself. The point is that it has not yet become the rule among us for a new work created for television to be presented for discussion in a labor collective. That is a pity. The words of approval and criticism would be useful to the filmmakers, to those who create feature films and documentaries, including films about the working class.

If asked to say in a couple of words what the new TV film is about, we would say -- courage, loyalty, the inner integrity of the people who took the blows of the revolution's enemies and secured a historic victory.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT POPULATION INCREASE -- Statistics show that the population of Tashkent, the capitali of the Uzbek SSR, will rise to 2.2 million by 1990. This is an increase of 350,000 over the figure established in 1981. The increase in population has necessitated the speeding up of construction of houses. Over 200,000 houses are to be constructed by the end of the current decade. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82 GF]

CPSU ASSESSES ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

PM111523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "on the work of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry on saving material and manpower resources in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands."

The resolution adopted notes that, guided by the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on transferring the economy to the path of intensive development and on the need to inculcate in every Soviet person a thrifty attitude toward public property, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has achieved certain positive results in work on making rational use of material and manpower resources.

The measures implemented by the ministry on stepping up the policy of thrift and replacing obsolete articles by more progressive ones have made it possible to fulfill the sector's set targets for reducing the consumption of basic materials. A substantial reduction was made in the proportional expenditure of these materials during 1975-81.

The ministry is making active use of the potential of the economic mechanism and is consistently improving the management of the sector to successfully implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on intensifying work on saving and making rational use of raw materials, fuel, energy and other physical resources."

The struggle for economizing and thrift is based on comprehensive programs that envisage specific targets for reducing the material intensiveness of production, accelerating the creation of new highly efficient articles and introducing progressive production processes as well as the mechanization and automation of production and improving norm-fixing and organization of labor.

The ministry is persistently directing labor collectives efforts to implement the above programs. The planned reduction of unit production costs has been introduced, and additions have been made to the list of materials for which targets are being set for reducing expenditure norms. The indicator of "material intensiveness per technical parameter unit" has become compulsory when the quality of goods is being certified. The six of enterprises' and organizations' economic incentive funds have been made dependent on the level of proportional material expenditures.

Sectorial scientific and technical centers have been set up for the more important types of output and production. The theme of their work is to meet the tasks for reducing the material intensiveness of equipment being built. Enterprises evaluate the technical standard of articles, production processes and labor organization. Measures have been outlined to improve them. At the same time, broad use is being made of the functional-value analysis method, which will make it possible as early as 1981 to achieve the entire increase in output without increasing the consumption of basic materials, to increase the proportion of goods bearing the state seal of quality to 49 percent of the overall volume of production, to obtain a savings of about R1.5 billion from the introduction of new electrical machinery and apparatus into the national economy and hypothetically to release over 30,000 people.

Questions of the rational use of resources occupy a leading place in the socialist pledges of collectives involved in competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the early fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

Over 350,000 electrical equipment industry workers are participating in the all-union economy and thrift review. There has been a broad response in the sector to the initiative of the Leningrad Elektrosila Association's workers, who have pledged to ensure the entire increase in the volume of production in the current 5-year plan without increasing the consumption of rolled ferrous metals.

At the same time, the resolution notes that the electrical equipment industry has considerable reserves and potential for resource savings. The pace of retooling enterprises is inadquate. Progressive methods for processing materials are not being widely used. The coefficient of utilization of rolled ferrous metals is increasing only slowly. About one-third of the rolled metal consumed in the sector is wasted.

There is still quite a lot of output that does not meet present-day requirements. Not all research and design organizations are giving priority to creating energy-saving and material-saving equipment and techniques. Consequently, the basic parameters of some types of transformers, apparatus and electrical equipment are below the standards of the best models. A number of plants are not paying due attention to introducing progressive norms for the consumption of resources or to improving the accounting and storage of valuable materials. The pace of work on mechanizing and automating labor-intensive processes is inadequate.

The ministry's party committee is not fully monitoring the activity of the apparatus for stepping up the policy of economy and thrift. Many enterprise party organizations are failing to demonstrate due exactingness with cadres and are directing insufficient efforts toward the steady reduction of expenditures and the strengthening of executive discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee has resolved to recognize the positive experience of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's work on increasing output without increasing the consumption of basic materials and on fulfilling the metal, raw material and energy saving targets in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands on increasing the efficiency of use of material and labor resources.

The resolution stresses that the electrical equipment industry's experience attests to the existence in the national economy of great potential for implementing a strict policy of economy and thrift and reducing unproductive waste. Technical policy, the efforts of economic leaders, the initiative of labor collectives and mass party work must be directed toward the skillful and efficient use of all existing reserves.

The CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent on the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry to ensure a firm move toward intensive methods of economic activity and the improved use of production capacities and resources. Persistent efforts must be made for the fulfillment, by all elements of the sector, of the targets for saving metal, other materials, fuel, energy and labor costs. The scientific validation of norms and normatives must be ensured. The quality of output must be improved in every way, and the working life of equipment must be increased.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has been set the task of improving the leadership of the work of scientific organizations with a view to:

Accelerating the creation and introduction into the national economy of progressive articles and constantly striving to improve their technical standard and cost-effectiveness;

Increasing the responsibility of scientific and technical centers and institutes for a whole range of work on the creation of modern electrical equipment and consistently implementing the technically validated replacement of very scarce materials.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is instructed to take effective measures to ensure an increase in the coefficient of utilization of rolled metal.

Low-waste production processes are to be energetically introduced. Capacities for the production of spare parts using the powder metallurgy method are to be developed, and increased use is to be made of progressive methods of processing metals. The preferential development of enterprises' design and technological base is to be ensured. The role of designers and technologists in production is to be increased in every way, and their attention is to be focused on saving material and manpower resources.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry to be more exacting toward association and enterprise leaders for improving the results of economic activity and to give practical assistance to laggard plants in the fulfillment of plan targets. Strict order is to be restored in the accounting, storage and expenditure of valuable materials. Efforts are to be made to achieve a dynamic increase in the rate of growth of labor productivity.

A persistent struggle against losses of work time and cadre turnover is to be waged. The team form of labor organization and of the provision of labor incentives is to be introduced more energetically. The shift index of the operation of equipment and the efficiency of the use of capital investments are to be steadily increased. The retooling of enterprises -- primarily of preparatory production units -- is to be accelerated, and the structure of the metal-working equipment pool is to be improved so as to expend metals more economically.

The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's party committee is instructed to persistently raise the responsibility of leaders of administrations and of all-union industrial associations for organizing work on saving material resources and cutting labor costs. Greater principle must be displayed in eliminating existing shortcomings, and a course must be consistently and creatively pursued toward increasing the efficiency of the work of the ministry's apparatus. The party organizations of electrical equipment industry enterprises must educate cadres in a spirit of businesslike efficiency, principle and implacability toward shortcomings. They must constantly channel labor collectives' efforts toward resolving the tasks of the economical and rational expenditure of materials, energy and manpower. They are to strive, during the socialist competition launched for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the early fulfillment of the 5-year plan, to transform the initiative of production pacemakers and innovators into a mass movement for economy and thrift. They are to show constant concern for establishing the conditions for highly productive labor and improving working people's professional skill.

Ministries and departments are advised to study and make use in their practical activity of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's experience in ensuring an increase in output without increasing the consumption of basic materials. There must be a constant increase in production efficiency and economic initiative aimed at cutting the expenditure of rolled metal. Materials and manpower must be developed. The role of the bonus system as an incentive in implementing the thrift policy must be enhanced. The introduction of proposals emanating from working people during the all-union review of economy and thrift must be continuously monitored. Greater attention must be paid to strengthening discipline and eradicating negligence in the use of resources.

The CPSU Central Committee notes that the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry are permitting a serious backlog to occur in the fulfillment of targets for the production of progressive materials whose use makes it possible to substantially reduce metal- and labor-intensiveness and raise the quality of electrical equipment, and it makes it incumbent on the above ministries to rectify the situation which has been created.

The USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Central Statistical Administration are charged with generalizing the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's experience of the use of functional-value analysis as an instrument for increasing the efficiency of use of material and manpower resources and to formulate and implement measures for disseminating it within the national economy.